JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,724—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1899.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd Sept.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7993	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7993	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klauseberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Saloon.	Deck.
	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON		3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 4, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,223	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, save.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21st September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	4,000,	12th Oct. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900 nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive o Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BORMUDA," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 7th October, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14 Sep., 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including 3lbs per measure	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

PRIZES! PRIZES!!
SUITABLE FOR
GYMKHANA AND RACE MEETINGS.
ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER
PRIZE CUPS AND BOWLS.
A COMPLETE SELECTION OF
SILVER AND E.-P. GOODS.
BEST LONDON-MADE
GOLD JEWELLERY.
FITTED BAGS AND CASES OF ALL KINDS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.
Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.
Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.
None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.
THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.
MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO"
WITHOUT PAPER.
THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES
EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.
"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Safes, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chaubla, No. 6.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.
FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.
Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.
Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.
OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
CLEARANCE SALE.
LAST FEW DAYS.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS OFFERED
FOR THE REMAINING FEW DAYS IN ORDER TO EFFECT A
COMPLETE CLEARANCE
OF THE DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED.
LAST FEW DAYS.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD
indicated by Skin eruptions, Liver attacks and other symptoms, are easily eradicated, entirely without risk or inconvenience by the use of
KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA
which are the finest preparations of this drug to be obtained in India.
Prepared in the COMPANY'S LABORATORY from the finest materials and by modern methods, these medicines are always
FRESH, PURE, FLUID, BRIGHT and SWEET. Consumers of the drug are well aware that imported preparations are frequently quite out of condition when offered for sale.
KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 3-8 and 6-8, per bottle.
KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8, per bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.
JUST THE THING WANTED!
ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS
SILVERY SALVERS,
USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER
PRESENTED
TO THEM BY BUYING
DEVERNEY'S
BRANDY
THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PATENT BALL-POINTED PENS.

THEY are constructed on a scientific basis. A rolling ball has of all bodies, the greatest momentum with the least resistance. Applied to pen points the outcome is very pleasant. There is no scratching or spurting—the pen glides over the paper like a lead pencil. There are twelve varieties of ball-pointed Pens, which experience proves will suit all hands. The following are the more popular :—

For book-keeping, 506, 516 E. F.	}	Price,
For general correspondence, 516, F. 521.		As. 12
For fluent writing, 526 M., 357 M.	}	Per Box.

If uncertain—buy an assorted box, and choose a pen to suit your hand.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BALL-POINTED PENS.

This patent is without doubt the most important improvement in steel pens since they were first introduced. None of the turned-up, turned-down, oblique or other anomalous points applied to pens have been or can be patented, as they are simply abortions of manufacture, which are soon discarded after trial.

Ball-pointed pens are suitable for writing in every position, glide over any paper, never scratch, never spurt. Being made of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, ball-pointed pens are much more durable, and therefore more economical than any others.

Assorted sample box, containing 24 pens all the varieties, silver grey and gilt, price As. 12.

IN BOXES OF THIRTY NIBS.

	Per Box. Rs. a.
503 F. Treasury.—Thoroughly reliable book-keeping pen, for ledger or fine writing	0 12
506 F. Falcon.—Suitable for all classes of commercial work	0 12
509 F. Slip.—Refine ledger pen—suitable also for pocket penholders	0 12
510 E. F. Rialto—Aluminium Nib, for ledger or writing	0 12
516 F. Lyttton.—Aluminium Nib, for book-keeping or general correspondence	0 12
516 E. F. Scribe.—Extra fine point, suitable for ledger or fine writing	0 12
516 F. Bank.—Same pen as above, but with medium fine point. Highly recommended for book-keeping	0 12
521 F. Ledger.—Broadshouldered, flexible business pen.	0 12
526 M. Eagle.—Strong and firm, with medium point. For bold or rapid writing unequalled	0 12
226 F. Extra Eagle.—Same as above, but fine point, for book-keeping and general correspondence	0 12
582 F. Swan.—A fluent writer, for ladies and professional correspondence	0 12
537 M. Jay.—For ladies and professional correspondence. Invaluable for antique and other fashionable writing papers	0 12
537 B. Broad Jay.—Same pen as above, but with extra broad point	0 12
545 M. Stub.—Admirers of this shaped pen should try a ball-pointed Stub, and they will never use any other	0 12
546 M. James Watt.—A Steel quill	0 12

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of a set of RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS at Byculla for Mr. J. N. Tata.

The Tenders are to be addressed to J. N. Tata, Esq., Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, and to be delivered on or before 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, 1899.

Plans, Specification, and conditions of Contract, and all particulars can be seen at the office of Mr. W. A. Chambers. Mr. Tata does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. A. CHAMBERS,
Architect and Surveyor.

No. 5, Hornby Road, Bombay, 15th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF TURBANS COTTON BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of above, in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months is estimated at 5,000 turbans (five thousand Turbans).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS ;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS ; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"

for the

MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "CLYDESDALE."

ARRIVED 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "POSEIDON," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 5 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

NOTICE.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LIMITED.

MR. B. PHILLIPS having RESIGNED his position as General Manager, the Directors have appointed MR. THOS. STEPHENSON General Manager of the Company, from THIS DATE.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

Bombay, September 15, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months is estimated at yards 30,000 (Thirty thousand yards.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 500 (Five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

DOCTOR MENIST

SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
1th Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Olders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, good service Baths, thermal and other, Electric Light, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families for Summe or Winter Season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

Sale of Old Materials of Buildings of the old Station Hospital, Colaba.

Under Instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Action, on THURSDAY, the 21st September, 1899, at 2 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the Mangalore and Country tiles, roof timber, planking, doors and windows, paving stones, and all materials existing in the buildings : (i) old East Ward and Dispensary ; (2) old matron's quarters ; and (3) old cook-room and purveyor's stores at Colaba, to be dismantled, and also old materials at site of Nos. 13, 25, 78 Bungalows, and at the new Station Hospital Building ; also old tanks, zinc sheets, iron scraps and pipes, French tiles, cast iron gratings, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th September, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the B. B and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables :—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also

One parcel colour from Charni Road to Petlad, No. 12177 of 16-3-98.

One basket 50 pieces clothing, Sidhpore to Grant Road, No. 22853 of 3-4-98.

One basket shoes and embroidered caps, Gavalior to Mandalla, No. 92, of 21-3-98.

One parcel containing books, Ahmedabad to Petlad, No. 26937 of 15-3-98.

One parcel, one containing 25 Afghan caps and one containing 19 silk waste bands and two bundles of cotton cool, Ludhiana to Grant Road, Nos. 1371 and 1409 of 28 and 30-4-98.

One parcel containing 100 Afghan caps, Ludhiana to Grant Road, No. 1432 of 3-5-98.

One bundle printed books, from Meerut City to Grant Road, No. 35.

One parcel of 2 pairs shoes and 1 cap, booked from Kurrachee Cantonment to Grant Road, No. 127 of 25-5-98.

One parcel cotton seed, Rampur to Grant Road, No. 5773 of 20-6-98.

One parcel bangles and a saree, Allahabad to Ahmedabad, No. 553 of 16-8-98.

One parcel 24 yards Madrasi cloth, Madras to Saharmatti, No. 1997 of 25-7-98.

One bag white earth, from Ahmedabad to Grant Road, No. 8 of 10-7-98.

One parcel, 5 pieces dressed skin, Ahmedabad to Grant Road, No. 70734 of 4-4-98.

One parcel, Pardi to Church Gate, No. 12603 of 21-6-98.

One bundle bedding, Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge, No. 31 of 30-9-98.

One parcel a bottle of hair dye, Grant Road to Ahmedabad, No. 21585 of 20-7-98.

One parcel, of 2 books, Wadhwan to Ahmedabd, No, 30175 of 23-8-98.

One parcel of 1 bat and 2 balls, Marine Lines to Godhra, No, 31908 of 21-10-98.

Five bundles handles, from Broach to Vyara, No, 2 of 14-1-99.

Also

One pair golden spectacles, one golden broach, one golden ring diamond cut, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF 2050 BAGS DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Victoria Dock, No 15 Shed, by order of Mr. Hajee Saboo Seedick, agt on account and at the risk of the owners of the steamer Afghan—

2050 bags damaged Mauritius sugar, landed ex s s Afghan.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the purchasers will have to pay Custom and Town duties as well as dock fees, and clear the goods within three days.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th September, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

£100,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS to be sold at the rate of one pounds worth for Rupees Fifteen. See revised Price Lists issued by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colours, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc, etc., from Re. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs. Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side, Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

LATE Mrs. A. S. GREGORY'S Chestnut Arab pony will be SOLD at Crawford's Auction on MONDAY, 2nd October, at 2 p.m., by order of the Administrator General.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at Godown, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-4-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT.—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good, hard-working, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marath., Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Anna 1. To be had at this Office.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monobromo or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW STOCK of "GENOVA" TEASETS with BREAKFAST. Size, large Cups for 6 Persons 15 Pieces. Original Price Rs. 6-14. Reduced to Rs. 4-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendances, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—The only EUROPEAN FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in India. Please send for Illustrated Sheets.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 13 ; Half-yearly Rs. 8 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis. guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality an Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD,
LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES,
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London,

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent, 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be settled on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD, OR BHULESHWAR ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gordhundas Ghanshamdas and Dulabhdas Balmookandas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1898, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady, at Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 2,336 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east, by the Bhuleshwar Road, on the west, by the 2nd Khutterally Lane, on the south, by the propetry of Ramchandra Vithoba, and on the north, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and Janardhan Runchord, and which hereditaments are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 146, new No. 1273, old Survey Nos. 438, 439, 451, 462, and new Survey Nos. 7510 to 7524.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Galabchand, and Wadia, Solicitors, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ERSKINE ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell on the premises by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Aboo Bucker Hajee Soomar and Sooleman Hajee Soomar, the mortgagors. For further

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF SNOWFLAKE OIL.

IT having been brought to our notice that FRAUDS have been committed by some dealer in SELLING OIL in SNOWFLAKE TINS and or cases of inferior grade to the Oil originally imported in them, and wishing to put a stop to such fraudulent practices, we would consider it a favor if consumers who have reason to believe that the Snowflake Oil they are buying is not up in quality to the former high standard of this justly popular brand, will SEND 2 or 3 PHIALS of the OIL to us to be TESTED (free of charge to the sender). It will also be necessary that we shall be furnished with the Name and Address of the Merchant from whom the Oil was purchased.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK:
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY,
or
32, Dalhousie Sq., South, CALCUTTA.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN," are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BURMA POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock NOON on the 13th December, 1899, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers for Schedule No. I must tender for all the supplies entered in Schedule No. I.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract-deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and the superscription, "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. I.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	100,000	From 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901.	Manda y	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	2,000,000			
Wheat	2,500,000			
Dhall of Sorts	800,000			
Ghee, cow's	550 000			
Salt	150,000			
Turmeric	30,00			
Chillies	1,800			
Gunny-bags, double twill, large and small	12,000			
Gunny-bags, single twill, large	2,000			
Schedule No. II.				
Wheat	2,100,000		Myingyan..	2,000
Schedule No. III.				
Wheat	200,000		Rangoon	500

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,
G. T. ROBINSON, CAPT.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, for Supply and Cloth ing, Burma.
Rangoon, the 10th September, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,242½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,217½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. cr.	1,140
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	8 p.c.	93 1-2
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	fall	0 Nil	
Anglo-Indian	1,345				
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25	12 1-2 nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Ballarpur S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)		971	60	all	9 per ct. 1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld		2,750	550,000	20	Rs. 15 200
Bombay United		90	1,000	1,000	Nil 400
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.		90	500	500	dvdRs 20 480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld		500	1,000	1,000	90
Britannia Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5. 425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd		650	1,000	1,000	16 per ct. 1,009
Central India		1,000	500	500	dvdRs.5. 1,355
China Mills Co. Ld.		800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3. 500
ty of Bombay Mills		800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25 675
Coimbatore S. and W.		6,000	100	100	9 pr ct. 125
Connaught Mills		600	500	500	25 615
Colaba Land Mills		4,000	700	...	Rs. 10 392 1-2
Coorla Mills		800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2. 460xd
Currimbhoy Mill		80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80 6.0
David Mill		1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30 350 1-2
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co.		400	250	all	dvdRs20 255
Dhon Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 1.0
Empress		2,100	500	500	Nil 3.0
Framjee Petit		1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil 400
Hindustan		375	1,000	1,000	Nil 325
Hinguughat Mills		700	500	500	4. 670
Howard and Bulloughs		1,500	500	500	50 580
Hope Mills		500	1,000	1,000	30 470
Hyderabad		700	1,000	1,000	20 1,570
Imperial Cotton		900	500	500	Nil 200
Indian Manfg.		1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30 900
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld.		700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50 500
James Greaves, Jaffer Alli		1,100	500	500	25 485xd
		500	500	500	dvdRs 20 220
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.		1,800	2.0	250	Nil 155
Jewraj Balloo		1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd 475
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld		8,430	1,000	1,000	2. 300
Khandesh		7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5 750xd
Khanegum Manfg. Co.		1,000	250	250	65 500xd
Khatao Makunjee		1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25 450
Leopold		3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5 165xd
Lord Reay Mfg		445	1,000	1,000	30 600
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 700
Madras United		356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100 2,750
Mahalaxmee		600	1,000	1,000	Nil 90
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)		8,400	500	500	15 pr ct. ...
Manockjee Petit		4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60 1,875
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,					
Amraoti		300	100	115	dvdRs15 ...
Mazagon		5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5 85
Moorgi Consolidated		1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60 1,575
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld		4,000	250	250	dvdRs15 200
Madura Mills		7,779	100	100	Nil ...
National		500	1,00.	1,00.	Nil pa 52
New Great Eastern		1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2. 185
Oriental		5,725	625	25	dvd Nil 47 1-2
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).		742	1,	1,000	dvdRs 50 750
Queen Mills		800	1,000	1,000	Rs50 550
Ripon Mills		600	1,000	1,000	Nil 800
Saraswati Mills		1,250	500	500	Nil 500
Sassoon		1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20 580
Sholapore Mills		500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75 1,800xd
Soondercas		75.	1,000	1,000	Rs30 400
Southern India		1,000	5.0	500	Nil 100
Southern Mahratta		1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½ 290
Sun Mills, Ld.		1,300	250	250	Rs. 15 270
Standard Mills Co.		1,000	500	500	15 180
Star of India		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 660
Swadeshi Mills		3,000	500	500	dvd12½ 645
Sassoon and Alliance		3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20 280
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.		500	1,000	1,000	50
Union Mills Ld.		1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20 350
Venishanker Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld.,		900	500	500	dvdRs40 410xd
Victoria Mills		550	1,000	1,000	Nil 2425
Western India,		1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50 315
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.		400	50	all	dvdR- 25
Wadia Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000	s1 ...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct. 630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct. 491 1-4

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,48
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton rauis Canaporo Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	92 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	18	230
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs12½	210
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
Eng ish Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
French	150	8,300	500	25+80	7.0
Harvey and Sabapathy	320	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Hingoli Press Co. Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	285
Khaugaum	700	100	100	Rs 15	160
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	400	450	Rs 60	550
Manmad Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	70
Mofussil Co	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	65
Munmer M.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	405
New Berar	000	250	all	25	215
New Indian	00	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
Prince of Wales	00	125	125	Rs 15	165
Sahapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	165 / 380
Sassoon	500	500	570	30	
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	340xd 385
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	400	2,000	750	20	2,000xd 340
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Volkart	37	200	all	12	
	...	000	...	s 75	1,085

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, week ending 9th September, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total — Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	1,06,320	2,88,211	6,545	4,01,176
	...	...	...	3,99,764
Increase				Rs. 1,412

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets. 6h. 0m. High water, 0-5m., 10-24s. Low water, 3-30m., 4-8s.
Mahuva Press Company, Dean Lane, 2-15 p.m.
Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Dean Lane, 2-30 p.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, Marine Street, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.

INOCULATION.—The public meeting of the Mahomedan inhabitants of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam for the encouragement of inoculation at the Anjuman Hall, Victoria Terminus, on Wednesday, at 5 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee will preside.

DISORDERLY SPECULATORS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sullivan charged Panalal Shriram and sixteen other Marwadi brokers with disorderly behaviour at Sheik Memon Street. The evidence showed that in the morning the accused who are speculators in opium had blocked the street, and would not disperse when called upon to do so. The accused were fined Rs. 6 each.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—The final match in the Harris Cricket Shield Competition will be played on Monday and Tuesday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between the New High School and the Cathedral High School. A tent as usual will be provided for members and friends of the Association. Since the year 1893, when the Association came into existence, the New High School for the first four years, the St Mary's in 1897 and the Fort High in 1898 were declared winners of the Shield.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES TUDBALL.—On Saturday evening a meeting of the members of the District Staff of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was held in the District Traffic Superintendent's Office at Grant Road to consider a proposal for a memorial of the late District Superintendent, Mr. Charles Tudball. Mr. P. D'Sa, Traffic Inspector, who presided, explained the object of the meeting, and referred to the services rendered by Mr. Tudball to the Company. He read a letter from Mr. F. W. Hanson, Traffic Superintendent, expressing the sympathy of himself and brother officers with the object of the gathering. It was decided to raise a subscription for a memorial to Mr. Tudball and a committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at Fergusson Road, regarding the death of Shiva Ramji, a Hindu, aged about thirty years. The deceased was a mill hand and was employed in the Szar of India Mills at Fergusson Road. He was a drunkard and spent all his earnings in drink. On Saturday Shiva did not go to his mill, but about noon he was seen drunk and assaulting some women on Fergusson Road. When chased by some townsmen, he ran through a bye-lane and jumped into the hot water tank belonging to the Narayen Mill. He rose once to the surface of the water and then disappeared. The police were informed and the tank was dragged, with the result that deceased's body was recovered in the evening. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Churney Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Daji Yessoo, a Coolie, aged about twenty-five years. On Saturday evening deceased and another man were engaged by an undertaker at Kalbadevi Road to carry a coffin and some candles to a house at Kheyway 2nd Street. They delivered the coffin and candles to one Caitan Gabriel Fernandez in a room on the first floor of the house. They were treated to a glass of country liquor each and were going down the staircase, when deceased's foot slipped and he fell down. He received wound on the head and was unconscious. He was carried to his friend's house at Churney Road, where some household remedies were tried, but Daji never regained consciousness and died. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

THEFT ON A SHIP.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Favel, of the Harbour Police, charged Bhawani Shanker and Hussen Yakoob, the former with having stolen a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 175, belonging to one Vazarbai on board the s.s. Caveri while on her voyage to Bombay from Bhownugger on the 12th instant, and the latter with dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in concealing the same. Maneckchand Jaichand, son of the complainant, deposed that on the night of the 13th instant he got sea-sick and the first accused gave him some water to drink. He then went to sleep, and when he got up his mother noticed that the neck ornament, which was round his neck, was missing. The first accused, who was a boy of fifteen years of age, stated that he and Maneckchand were playing cards on board the steamer, when the second accused and two other Mahomedans came near them and asked them for the cards to play. The cards were given to them and while they were playing, the complainant was called away by his mother. Subsequently the second accused met the first accused alone and told him that if he would steal the ornament he would give him Rs. 15 for his trouble. At first the boy refused but afterwards consented. He stole the ornament while the complainant was asleep and gave it to the second accused. The latter also pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate ordered the first accused to be sent to the reformatory for three years, and sentenced the second accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNING FATALITY IN THE BACK-BAY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Hindu burning ground, Sonapore, regarding the death of Dhondoo Govind, aged twenty-five years, a pressman, who was accidentally drowned in the sea at Chowpatty on Wednesday evening, by the capsizing of a tony, in which he had gone to immerse a Ganpati. From the evidence recorded by the Coroner, it appears that on the evening of the day in question deceased accompanied a Gunpati procession from his house at Sonapore. The procession proceeded to Chowpatty Bunder, which they reached at 7 p. m. Here the party engaged a tony in which they placed the two Gunpatties which were to be immersed in the sea. The deceased and three other men then got into the tony, which they commenced rowing into the Bay. When about twenty-five paces from the shore the anchor was lowered and one of the men named Keshew, who knew how to swim, then jumped into the sea. Deceased handed one of the Gunpatties to Keshew who dived with it and placed it at the bottom of the sea. Keshew then came back on the surface of the water and deceased was handing him the other Gunpati, when the tony capsized, throwing all on board into the sea. The whole of the party were saved except the deceased, who disappeared and never rose to the surface again. His companions Keshew and Luximon searched for him for several hours, but without success. Next day the occurrence was reported to the police and his companions again dived for him a several times, but the body was not recovered. On Friday afternoon the body rose to the surface of the water about twenty paces from where the tony had capsized and was removed by the police. The body was much decomposed. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

FIRE AT THE JAMSHED MILL.

ABOUT 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the mixing-room of the mill belonging to the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Fergusson Road, Parel, by which cotton, to the value of Rs. 37,000, was destroyed. The mill is well-fitted up with electric light and is generally kept working until 7-30 p.m. every day. At the time of the outbreak about eight hundred hands were at work in the mill. As soon as the alarm of the fire was given, the manager, Mr. Banaji, with a large body of operatives, repaired to the mixing-room, which is situated on the first floor of the southern wing of the premises. The Municipal fire-brigade stations were apprised of the outbreak, but before the arrival of the engines efforts were made by the operatives to extinguish the flames by means of the mill fire appliances, but without success. The mixing-room contained a large quantity of loose cotton, which burned rapidly, and all the efforts of the mill hands were unavailing. Upon the arrival of the Municipal engines from Chinchpoogly, Sankli Tank, Babulla Tank, Gowalia Tank, Fort, and Colaba, half a dozen jets of water were soon playing vigorously on the burning cotton. The fire was got under control in about forty minutes after the arrival of the Municipal steamers, and was totally extinguished at 10 p.m. Mr. Nichols, the Head of the fire brigade, was early on the scene and directed the operations of the brigade. Immediately below the mixing-room is the blow-room, but the latter being fire proof, its machinery remained intact. The roof of the mixing-room is made of corrugated iron, and to this circumstance it is due that the flames did not spread to other parts of the mill. Beyond the destruction of the cotton in the mixing-room, no damage was done to mill premises or its machinery, and work was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The damage estimated at Rs. 37,000, is covered by insurance.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

STREET SCHEME FOR NORTHERN SUBURBS.

THE following is a continuation of our report of the proceedings of this body which met on September 4:—

Considered the following report of the Improvements Committee, No. IV, dated 1st September:—

We have considered a project prepared by the engineer for laying out, for building purposes, the area bounded on the North by a line running East and West from the Gopee Tank on the Lady Jamsetji Road (Mahim) to the junction of Vincent and Matunga Roads, on the South by the Dadar and Naigaum Cross Roads, on the East by the Naigaum and Matunga roads, on the West by the Mahim Woods. Recent events have created an active demand for suburban residences in the neighbourhood of railway stations, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Matunga where the land is high-lying and suitable for the purpose, and there are facilities for communication by train with the city. This demand would be fostered and encouraged by laying out the area by a system of good roads and by raising low-lying portions. The situation is open, the water-supply which now exists at hand is plentiful and advantages of the spread of population are so patent that we think the demand will be steady and continuous even should the Plague entirely subside. A movement like this is natural, and it is the common experience of large towns that it is likely to grow year by year. The operations of the Trust, and the strict enforcement of reasonably stringent building by-laws in the overcrowded parts of the city, must encourage resort on the part of the well-to-do portion of the population to the suburbs where land is cheap and sufficient space can be secured at no great expense for convenient private residences, with as least a space of open garden space to each, and where at the same time there are facilities for quick communication with the business centres at low fares. Having such consideration in view, we think that what is to be aimed at is a comprehensive scheme which can be carried out gradually a little in advance of the demand and no more. Such a scheme involves a considerable initial outlay in the purchase of property to secure that the increase in value which must ultimately accrue shall accrue for the benefit of the rate payers; but the outlay on roads, filling in and drainage can obviously be regulated by the demand for building sites. We are unanimous in considering that a scheme of this character is one that must ultimately prove remunerative, and that it is urgently required to properly regulate building operations which, owing to the absence of any scheme, have been proceeding in a manner so as to bring to produce a most undesirable condition of things in the sense of the sanitary future of the locality. We have further considered a proposal to extend the improvements of the area comprised in the scheme up to the line of the Lady Jamsetji Road, and in connection therewith the desirability of opening up the Mahim Woods so as to remove the obstruction they now offer to the sea breeze, particularly to windward of the proposed building area. Lastly, we have considered that any scheme such as that in contemplation should make ample provision from the very first for recreation areas for the population to be ultimately accommodated. The revised scheme providing for these requirements is shown on Plan No. 269. It contemplates the acquisition of the whole area comprised within the red dotted lines with the exception of the areas coloured yellow and red. The former including the railway, mills, temples and other valuable properties, and the latter being lands already vesting in the Bank. The area is to be laid out by a complete network of roads to be undertaken as occasion requires. The low-lying lands within the area are to be filled in with good earth or sand to a depth of 3 to 4 feet, and lastly two parks or recreation areas are to be formed one on the West measuring 48 1-3 acres extending from the Lady Jamsetji Road to the sea, and the other on the East measuring 32 acres extending from the Vincent Road to the Naigaum-Matunga Roads. The positions chosen for these recreation grounds have been selected as central, and calculated to meet the convenience of the future residents of all parts of what will be particularly a new town. The areas fronting these parks will obviously make excellent building sites. The estimated entire cost of the project is as follows:—Acquisition of property Rs. 39,42,400, constructing roads Rs. 8,74,000, filling in low-lying grounds Rs. 11,30,000, drainage and sewerage (including paving footpaths) Rs. 10,32,000, laying out parks Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 71,78,400, Add—scheduled value of area already vesting in the board Rs. 2,83,600, total Rs. 74,61,400.

We think that the sites made available in this way each of which would have an excellent road frontage in close proximity to railway stations and, hereafter, to the Tramway lines, would command a price in excess of this rate, and before long probably very considerably in excess. The land might be sold outright, but it would be preferable to let it on long lease at low rates of rent increasing by small periodical increments. An initial rate of two and-a-half annas per square yard per annum would be more than sufficient to cover the interest and sinking fund and other charges on the capital cost of the ground laid out. We recommend, for the consideration of the board, that the scheme be forthwith notified in accordance with the Act, feeling satisfied that it is of urgent importance to provide a well laid out suburb as a means of effectually relieving the congestion of population in the native city and that, as already stated, the project is one that must ultimately prove remunerative while the liability to be incurred in the first instance is one that is well within the resources of the board.

Resolution.—The report of the Improvements Committee, No. IV, dated 1st September is adopted. The board are of opinion that for the purpose of providing building sites for the expansion of the city, it is expedient to form new and alter existing streets as laid down on plan No. 269 and comprised within the area bounded by a red dotted line thereon shown. The scheme should be notified as required by the Act in terms to be settled by the chairman in communication with the solicitors.

DROWNING FATALITY IN THE BACK-BAY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Hindu burning ground, Sonapore, regarding the death of Dhondoo Govind, aged twenty-five years, a pressman, who was accidentally drowned in the sea at Chowpatty on Wednesday evening, by the capsizing of a tony, in which he had gone to immerse a Ganpati. From the evidence recorded by the Coroner, it appears that on the evening of the day in question deceased accompanied a Gunpati procession from his house at Sonapore. The procession proceeded to Chowpatty Bunder, which they reached at 7 p. m. Here the party engaged a tony in which they placed the two Gunpatties which were to be immersed in the sea. The deceased and three other men then got into the tony, which they commenced rowing into the Bay. When about twenty-five paces from the shore the anchor was lowered and one of the men named Keshew, who knew how to swim, then jumped into the sea. Deceased handed one of the Gunpatties to Keshew who dived with it and placed it at the bottom of the sea. Keshew then came back on the surface of the water and deceased was handing him the other Gunpati, when the tony capsized, throwing all on board into the sea. The whole of the party were saved except the deceased, who disappeared and never rose to the surface again. His companions Keshew and Luximon searched for him for several hours, but without success. Next day the occurrence was reported to the police and his companions again dived for him a several times, but the body was not recovered. On Friday afternoon the body rose to the surface of the water about twenty paces from where the tony had capsized and was removed by the police. The body was much decomposed. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

FIRST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

The Trust considered the following Government Resolution in the General Department, dated 30th August, 1899, sanctioning the plans and estimates for the construction of dwellings for the poorer and working classes provided for in the First Nagpada Improvement Scheme.

A letter from the chairman of the Trust stated:—It is estimated that the execution of the Scheme will displace in all 2,600 persons, of whom it is proposed that 900 shall be provided for by the erection of dwellings on some vacant land within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme, and the remainder by the erection of dwellings on one of the plots of vacant land at Agripada, vesting in the board under section 60 and included in schedule D. The dwellings to be erected on the vacant land within the limits of the area comprised in the scheme will accommodate more than the number to be displaced by the removal of houses to make way for the new streets included in the scheme, while those to be erected at Agripada will provide for the number to be ultimately displaced by the re-arrangement of the buildings within the area.

The construction of these dwellings is consequently a necessary preliminary to the execution of the schems and it is desired, as provided for in the Act, to obtain separate sanction to the work. The estimates are as follow:—I.—First Nagpada Improvement Scheme.

HOUSING THE POORER AND WORKING CLASSES.

		Rs.	Rs.
(a)	Within the area comprised in the scheme—		
	Cost of land to be acquired	56,000	
	Five ranges of chawls comprising 246 rooms including paving court-yards, drainage and lighting	1,35,732	
			1,91,732
(b)	At Agripada—		
	Filling in site	16,275	
	Constructing roads on site	21,905	
	Twelve ranges of chawls comprising 465 rooms including paving court-yards, drainage and lighting	2,61,313	
			3,02,191
	Grand total		4,91,226

or including an allowance of 10 per cent. to cover management and establishment, say, Rs. 5,43,000.

I am to say that the buildings have in each case been arranged in the form of a quadrangle with interior court-yard (which is to be paved and thoroughly drained), and with spaces or openings 15 feet wide from street to street for the purpose of through ventilation. The buildings are restricted in height to 3 floors, that is, a ground floor and two upper-storeys. The superficial space within the buildings is taken at 40 sq. feet per adult, the space between any two ranges is nowhere less than equal to the height, and the density of the population has been limited to 500 per acre. These are all matters which have received very careful attention, and it is believed they embrace thoroughly sound principles. The design of the buildings themselves has been a matter of long and careful consideration in every detail from floor to ceiling and from end to end. A damp-proof course is introduced in the floor; every room is ventilated not only longitudinally but vertically: ridge ventilation is provided in the roof: there are latrines on each floor separated from the chawls by an open space, and the accommodation therein for man and women is apart: the women have a separate bath-room on each floor, and there is a separate sweeper's stair-case. The men's bathing places will be outside in the open spaces between the chawls. The rooms are 12 by 10 by 12 with a verandah 5ft., in width in front, except on top floor. A considerable proportion of the rooms on the ground floors fronting roads will, it is anticipated, let as shops. As regards the financial return from this expenditure, it seems improbable that it will exceed 2 per cent. net on the gross cost including the value of the land—that is, taking the average rental at Rs. 3 per room including ground floor rooms let as shops. There will thus be a loss which must be met from the general resources of the board.

It is incumbent on the board to provide this accommodation, and is in fact an important part of their work. On the other hand, it is abundantly clear that it cannot be done at a less capital cost than now estimated if sanitary standards are to be adhered to as they obviously must be. Chawl property of permanent construction pays, but only when a rent of Rs. 6 or 7 per room is charged. This is beyond the means of the poorer classes, and if charged for at this rate, it would be a premium upon the worst of sanitary evils—overcrowding in dwellings. As the result of experience in dealing with the question on a large scale, means may hereafter be devised for lessening the loss, or possibly covering it in other ways. For the present the question has to be resolutely faced, irrespective of the prospective loss, and in this spirit I am to ask that Government will be pleased to accord very early sanction to this, the first instalment towards the solution of a problem of great magnitude, every step in the accomplishment of which will tend to the amelioration of the appalling conditions under which the poorer classes in Bombay now exist in the matter of housing. I am to add that the approval of the Municipal Commissioner to the drainage of the proposed new roads at Agripada will be obtained before the work is proceeded with."

Letter from the Sanitary Board, Bombay Presidency, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated the 13th July, 1899:—Returning papers with the following remarks. The number of rooms provided gives an average of 3·65 persons per room. According to English practice, 1,000 c. ft. of air space per adult and half this for children or old people, is provided for in the new Artisans' dwellings in London. According to this, each of the Bombay rooms should contain say 2,700 c. ft.; but those on the two lower storeys only contain 1,440 c. ft., and the upper-storey rooms only 1,080

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.

There was a drop in Consols yesterday in London of 7-16 per cent., to 105. French Rentes remained at 101 1-4 ; while Paris Exchange on London declined 1 centime, to 25-26 fcs. Indian Sterding Loan continued at 112 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £65 1-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 3-16 d. per oz. ; also in New York at 59 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4'85 3-4 dollars The shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £100,000 to Calcutta ; and £20,000 in Gold to Calcutta.

Consols further dropped to-day to the extent of 1-8 per cent. to 104 7-8. For French Rentes the quotation was 100 1-4 ex ; Paris Exchange on London remained at 25-26 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2 ; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-4 per cent., to £64 7-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was still at 1s. 3 7-8d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 5-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver continued at 27 3-16d. per oz.; and was unchanged in New York at 59 1-8 cents per oz., demand exchange on London remaining at 4'85 3-4 dollars.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 43 1-8s. per 416 lbs., September, October shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a steady market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was steady at closing yesterday, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats, and the Imports 3,000 bales. Prices were without change all round. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d. in Liverpool to-day ; East Indians were 1-23d. higher for all descriptions ; and American Arrivals 1-64d. lower in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 29-64d. for September and 3 23-64d. for January-February delivery. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, of which 100 bales were Surats ; and the Imports, 1,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats firm, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester Market was quiet. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 57,000 bales, being 5,000 bales greater than in the week preceding and the amount forwarded to consumers was 1,000 bales less, in the same comparison, at 51,000 bales. The week's Imports were 6,000 bales more, at 20,000 bales. The total stock decreased, by 38,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 805,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 8 3-8 cents. per lb. ; December Futures at 6·10 cents, and March at 6·21 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales.

To-day, ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was again without change in New York at 6 3-8 cents per lb. ; December Futures were one point lower, at 6·09 cents, and March unchanged, at 6·21 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 410,000 bales, compared with 171,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The statement of the shipments of Cotton and Twist during last month issued yesterday showed that of Plain Cottons there were shipped 36,400,000 yards, or 10,700 bales and 5,500 cases, to Bombay ; 94,000,000 yards, or 26,500 bales and 6,400 cases, to Calcutta ; 8,100,000 yards, or 2,100 bales and 1,600 cases, to Karachi ; 6,300,000 yards, or 2,100 bales and 100 cases, to Madras. The missions of "colored cottons" were 9,400,000 yards to Bombay, 8,500,000 yards to Calcutta, 1,800,000 yards to Karachi, 500,000 yards to Madras ; and those of Printed Cottons, 17,300,000 yards to Bombay, 7,550,000 yards to Calcutta, 2,250,000 yards to Karachi, 2,000,000 yards to Madras. Twist was shipped to the extent of 1,400,000 lbs. to Madras, 950,000 lbs. to Bombay, 650,000 lbs. to Calcutta, 100,000 lbs. to Karachi.

The local cotton market has been steady to-day, with a small business doing. The Mills bought 450 bales, but shippers *nil*.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1759	bales.
Wheat	12,247	owts.
Linseed	2,122	,,
Rapeseed	2,336	,,
Gingellyseed	721	,,
Popyseed	877	,,
Castorseed	3,702	,,
Rice	10,093	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE has been quiet in tone to-day, and as usual on mail day, there has not been much business passing.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been declining in tone, with quotations given at 96 13-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 96 3-4 for Account, and 93 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are quiet. Curimbhoy Mill are Rs. 5 higher, Swadeshi Rs. 20 ; Sassoon and Alliance are Rs. 15 lower.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th September, as compared with the statement of 5th September, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	September 5. Rs.	A.	P.	September 12. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	0	0	95,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,64,26,761	5	7	1,72,26,832	8	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,32,29,982	4	11	5,21,87,728	2	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,60,357	4	2	2,18,113	6	11
Sundries	23,45,351	15	0	23,25,679	15	3
	10,17,92,052	13	8	10,14,58,352	0	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.
Government Securities	68,12,110	0	0	59,58,087	0	0
Other authorised Investments.	81,32,938	0	0	81,16,713	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,62,13,338	1	8	1,93,32,160	14	9
Accounts of Credit do.	2,06,96,755	13	9	1,93,40,734	13	10
Bills discounted, &c.	1,59,59,691	0	3	1,65,46,546	13	11
Balances with other Banks.	5,61,651	1	9	5,04,650	5	5
Bullion	5,615	11	7	5,245	11	7
Dead Stock	13,18,779	5	9	13,17,035	8	7
Stamps	8,817	11	7	8,408	10	2
Sundries	16,53,556	12	1	16,23,032	8	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,03,61,802	3	7	1,01,96,126	2	11
Do. at Branches	2,00,67,597	0	8	1,84,57,000	6	5
Rs.	10,17,92,052	13	8	10,14,58,352	0	3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	83,623	Dec.
Do. at Branches	8,83,694	Inc.
Other Deposits	10,71,836	Dec.
Post Bills	42,213	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,69,648	Dec.
Loans	31,18,822	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	13,56,020	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	6,38,815	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	1,65,676	Dec.
Do at Branches	16,10 596	Dec.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

SEPTEMBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect, Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted,
Cable Iquique Valparaiso interrupted.
Communication with Columbia restored and telegrams are subject to delay of some hours.
Cable between Cheik said and Perim interrupted.
Telegrams for Yemen are forwarded from Perim by boat.
Moulmein route to Siam Interupted beyond the British frontier.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 19th August, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,230	33,391	7,839	...	37,517	...
Goods	78,098	51,572	27,126	...	93,534	...
Other earnings	5,480	6,579	...	1,099	2,509	...
Total for week	1,25,408	91,542	33,836	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	8,04,323	6,67,763	...	...	1,36, 60	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BURN—CARGILL—August 23, at St Peter's, Jersey, R Burn I C S, to Grace Irene, daughter of late D Cargill, N-W Provinces and Oude Police.
LEAKEY—BAZETT—August 21, at St Mary's Parish Church, Reading, Rev H Leakey, M A, curate of St James's Hatcham, to Mary (May), daughter of late R Y Bazett, of Hon E I C Civil Service, Bombay.
OLLIVANT—HICHENS—September 14, at Guilsborough, Northampton, Sir E Charles K Ollivant, I C S, Member of Council, Bombay, to Edith Margaret, second daughter of the Revd Sikes Hichens.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JORDAN—September 8, at Observatory Cottage, Simla, the wife of S D Jordan, of a son.
MASON—September 12, at Sanawar, Punjab, the wife of the Rev C A. Mason, Chaplain, Bengal (Lucknow) Establishment, of a son.

DEATH.

REHILL—September 9, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, Owen Alexander Rehill, Punjab Police.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1899.

YESTERDAY the first transport left Bombay for South Africa with a contingent of troops from India. Another sails this afternoon, and others will follow in rapid succession in a couple of days. Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain has addressed another last despatch to the Government of the Transvaal, and presses for an immediate and definite reply. The despatch has been discussed in a whole-day sitting by the Volksraad, with "calmness." The Executive, having consulted the Government of the Orange Free State, have drafted a reply, the purport of which has not yet been made known. It cannot be said that the Colonial Secretary was as hostile and provocative in this the latest of his despatches as in a lecture to his constituents invited to pass a cheerful afternoon in his gardens at Highbury, Birmingham, a little more than a fortnight ago. He does not in his written communication begin by saying that what preoccupies him is the position of "our Race" with the Transvaal Government, which perversely refused to act on his advice immediately after the Jameson Raid, and rewarded the Johannesburgers for seizing that city, and arming to welcome the doctor by giving them the franchise and a share in the Government. Nor did he write that the issues of peace and war are in the hands of President Kruger and his admirers, and that, if he does not speak the necessary words, the sands will run out, and "we shall not hold ourselves limited by what we have already offered ; but, having taken the matter in hand, we will not let go until we have secured conditions which once for all shall establish which is the Paramount Power in South Africa." The despatch does not put the race question in the forefront ; it is content with an absolute repudiation of the claim of the Transvaal to the status of a sovereign international State, and refuses beforehand any proposal dependent on the acceptance of that view. As the Pretorian Government had already stated that they would leave the question of suzerainty quiescent—otherwise dropped it—the reiteration of this absolute repudiation of any claim to sovereign status was a little superfluous, if the object in view was to negotiate a peaceful solution of the angry and dangerous controversy initiated by the Colonial Office. If the object is to make war the only issue, the speeches made and the despatches prepared by Mr. Chamberlain, were perfectly adapted to the end in view.

It must also be acknowledged that the Colonial Secretary has been ably seconded in that purpose by Sir Alfred Milner, who has a perfect genius for aggravating the very serious situation that has been created within the last six months with so much skill and deliberation. The latest Blue Book shows that on the 23rd August he "strongly deprecated" the acceptance of the quinquennial franchise, which he himself proposed at the Bloemfontein Conference as the best means of enabling the Imperial Government to wash its hands of the grievances of the Uitlanders, who could then take care of themselves. It was necessary, he says now, to deal with all outstanding questions—"including the position of our Indian subjects in the Transvaal," which is similar to that which obtains in Natal and other Colonies. A week later the High Commissioner repeated in different words the opinion, expressed on the morrow of the Bloemfontein Conference, that the time had come to strike a strong and decisive blow that would show who were masters in South Africa. He urged the termination of suspense (by immediate war) on the curious ground that there might be a reaction amongst the Uitlanders against the policy of the Home Government if matters were allowed to drag on. That was a clear admission that the Uitlanders were beginning to regret their part in an agitation that threw them out of employment and caused such wide-spread distress. The reply of the Transvaal Government to the latest despatch from the Colonial Office will be published to-day. The belief is probably well-founded that the reply refuses to accept the demand for a redress of all grievances *en bloc*, but signifies acceptance of the Joint Conference while upholding the Convention of 1884. It is premature to discuss the reply until its terms are known. But, whatever the nature of the reply, there can be little doubt that Mr. Chamberlain will deal with it in the spirit expressed with such remarkable candour and utilise the opportunity to give the world a striking lesson in the unity of the British Empire :—"If it should come to this," the Colonial Secretary informed his guests a fortnight since in the pleasure grounds at Highbury, "if a rupture which we have done everything to avoid (!) should be forced upon us, I am confident that we shall have the support of the vast majority of the United Kingdom. And I will go further and say the vast majority of the people of the British Empire—for there is in all this bad business one thing, at any rate, upon which we can congratulate ourselves—and that is the proof that it has afforded of the unity of the British Empire. We know now"—only now ?—"that no British subject anywhere can suffer from injustice without a responsive chord being struck, which will be heard in the most distant parts of the Empire, and we know that our Colonies and Dependencies, when any difficulty arises, will stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder with us in maintaining the honour and the interests of the Empire."

What a comforting thought that, when a difference arises between the British Empire and the South African Republic, the whole four hundred millions of the Queen's subjects, inhabiting one-fifth of the earth, will stand shoulder to shoulder to fight thirty thousand embattled farmers ! And to feel that the honour of the Empire depends on the overthrow of the farmers, who otherwise would be the Paramount Power in South Africa ! When Lord Palmerston vindicated the claims of Don Pacifico by blockading Athens and seizing Greek merchant-vessels, he defended that act of high-handed statesmanship in three words of sonorous Latin—"Civis Romanus Sum." In Birmingham they don't express their thoughts in the language of Imperial Rome. Is it quite certain that the Colonial Secretary has, throughout this bad business, done all in his power to avoid a rupture and maintain peace—peace with honour ? If he has, his action has been strangely misunderstood. When the Boers conceded the franchise, even the five-years' franchise, the Colonial Secretary seemed to the man-in-the-street to take delight in repudiating the infatuated idea that the franchise could settle anything. It was not, he seemed to say, a question of franchise but a question of our position in South Africa, and ulterior designs of a very disquieting kind were plainly indicated. The changes were rung on the ascendancy, the paramountcy of "Our Race," the necessity of settling for all time who are to be masters in South Africa, Dutch or British, with curious iteration when the Boer Government was in a more conciliatory mood than usual. Mr. Frederic Greenwood was so misled by these manifestations of an ardent longing to establish a satisfactory *modus vivendi* between the Dutch majority and the British minority in South Africa that he has headed an appeal to Lord Salisbury to intervene, and prevent the consummation of a great political blunder, with the significant words "Mr. Chamberlain's War."

THE first forecasts of the indigo, cotton, and sesamum crops of the Punjab are distinctly encouraging, albeit a good deal yet depends upon sufficient rainfall in all the districts during the next few weeks. The prospects of the Indigo crop, which is reported from only seven of the 31 districts in the Punjab, are said to have been good up to the date of the forecast, namely the middle of August. The area under this crop is 47,600 acres, an area slightly in excess of that actually cultivated last year, but in Mooltan the sowings have increased by 20 per cent. With respect to the cotton crop, the prospects of which so far have been encouraging, in the Delhi Division the only district which reports a decrease in extent of area sown is Umballa, but the condition of the crop was stated to be good. In Hissar there was a timely and plentiful supply of canal water, and seasonable rainfall caused an increase of sowings in the unirrigated area. Both Delhi and Karnal were favoured with copious showers at sowing time, and, though conditions were not quite so good in Gurgaon, even there the increase is appreciable. In Rohtak the state of the crop is said to be good. Less satisfactory are the reports from the Jullundur Division, where Hoshiarpur is the only district showing an increase on last year's sowings. In Kangra, Jullundur, and Ferozepore there is a decrease, which is specially marked in the first and last of these places. At Ludhiana, however, the crop on unirrigated area is better on the whole than it was at the corresponding period of last year. Complaints of a short rainfall have been returned by four of the six districts in the Lahore Division, but this has been to some extent compensated for by the satisfactory flowing of the Government and private canals. In all districts of the Rawalpindi Division the unirrigated crop has suffered more or less, but at Sialkot and in the two tahsils of Kharian and Phalia, in Gujrat, the present condition is satisfactory owing to timely rain. In Shahpur the inundation canals furnished a larger supply of water for the Bhera and Shahpur Tahsils. The crop in the Peshawar Division appears to be at its best in Kohat, and, even allowing for the small decrease in area in the Tera Tahsil, the crop in the whole is expected to be fully up to the normal. In Peshawar itself a poor supply of water in the Bara stream makes the situation less promising. A fall in the price of cotton has also, along with the scanty rainfall, contributed to a contraction of the irrigated and unirrigated areas. In Derajat Division the irrigated crop in Dera Ghazi Khan is reported to be satisfactory, but it is rather below the average in Muzaffargarh. The total area under cotton estimated up to the end of July was 835,100 acres against 785,600 given in the final forecast last year. This represents an increase of 6·3 per cent, but is 22·4 per cent less than the average. Regarding the sesamum crop the total area sown in sixteen selected districts, from which an estimate is received, is 266,600 acres. This is an increase of 14,000 acres on the actuals of last year. In Hissar, where the largest increase has occurred, the area has been extended from 21,400 acres to 50,400 acres, chiefly owing to a good supply of canal water and early rainfall at sowing time. But subsequent drought has seriously impaired the prospect held out by these figures. Several other districts show an increase in crop area, but a shrinkage is reported from Lahore, Ferozepore, and Peshawar, where there was want of rain at the time of sowing. Considered generally the prospects up to the date of the forecast were good, but the future of the crop entirely depends on the rainfall during this month.

CRIME and famine apparently go hand in hand, and the calamity of the failure of crops is always followed by an abnormal increase in crime. In 1897, the last year of famine, offences in the Central Provinces rose to an alarming extent, but the plenteousness, consequent on a good season the following year, at once decreased the number of cases. This is seen in the report on the administration of criminal justice, from which it appears that crime was not only less prevalent than in 1897, but showed a decrease compared with any of the preceding seven years. It also reveals that the husbands who during famine deserted their wives, because of inability to maintain them, showed great anxiety to reclaim them as soon as the pressure relaxed. There were only 45 cases of dacoity, whereas in 1897 there were 146, while the general body of people showed a greater respect for other people's interests. Cases of defamation and criminal intimidation increased ; and there were many more prosecutions under the Excise, Municipal and Police Acts, these latter representing not so much an increase in the number of offences actually committed as increased activity of the prosecuting agencies. The Police Act is in force in 134 towns in the Central Provinces, while the total number of towns and villages of over 3,000 souls is only 122. The total number of prosecutions under the Act was only 2,276, and the percentage of convictions obtained was large. The Government request Deputy Commissioners to carefully watch the working of this Act in the smaller towns in which it is in force, as it is capable of being used as an instrument of petty oppression where there is no strong body of public opinion, and the people are not able to protect themselves. In dealing with crime magistrates have been slow to order prisoners to be flogged, the sentence usually taking the form of a fine. Attention is drawn to the punishment of solitary confinement, which is practically not used at all in many districts, but, as it is a most deterrent form of punishment, its use should not be neglected in serious cases.

IN connection with the proposals for reducing the number of military financial blue books, the circular issued by the Government of India states :—"The financial reviews are intended for the information of Government, and further for the information of, and use and reference in, the departments to which they pertain. Now-a-days, however, they have become so detailed and voluminous, both in subject-matter and appendices, that they all but defy the careful consideration which such important publications call for from those concerned. The result is that the purposes for which they are prepared, at the cost of much time and labour, are but imperfectly fulfilled. There is another very serious disadvantage which results from the reviews being compiled at such length and in such detail, namely, the great delay which occurs in their reaching Government after criticism by the functionaries through whose hands they have to pass. Not the least evil of the system is the great waste of clerical labour involved in the annual compilation of details and statistics, but which lessen the usefulness of the reviews in which they are incorporated."

MR. MALABARI, the Parsee social reformer, is now on a visit to Simla, where he expects to spend about a month.

WHEN the last mail left home, Lord and Lady Elgin were living quietly at Dunfail, Scotland, Mr. Babington and Lady Elizabeth Smith, being with them. Nothing official has yet transpired on the subject, but the fact that Mr. Babington Smith has not made any move for employment elsewhere, would seem to indicate that he is at least still available in case the Finance Membership, in succession to Mr. Dawkins, should be offered to him.

REGARDING other possible changes in high official circles in India, the last rumour is to the effect that Mr. Rivaz succeeds Sir Antony Macdonnell in the N.-W.-P. when the latter's term of office expires. Mr. Ibbetson's health has not been all that his friends could wish, and any immediate change might interfere with his taking the leave home of which he stands in need. For the present, however, he has every intention of serving through the time that Mr. Rivaz will be away, and in the event of the latter's quitting the Council at any time, Mr. Ibbetson would be the natural person to succeed him permanently.

ON a reference made by the Madras Government to the Government of India, the latter has replied that the question of the agency for constructing the Shoranur-Cochin Railway, as also the further question of the agency for working it when completed and the terms upon which it should be worked, will be left to the Madras Government to settle in consultation with the Cochin Durbar.

GOVERNMENT has communicated to the Surgeon-General and to the Local and Municipal Department, a letter from the Government of India, forwarding copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, containing a report by Major R. W. S. Lyons, I. M. S., on the methods employed by Dr. Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, in collecting the venom of snakes, in the preparation of anti-venomous serum, &c.

A SHARPLY-WORDED anti-English article of a Russian semi-official organ, the "Turkestan Journal", is reproduced in St. Petersburg, says the "Times" correspondent. It protests strongly against what it describes as the unfounded allegations of the Anglo-Indian Press to the effect that the tranquility, and security of Afghanistan are being endangered by Russian intrigues, and categorically denies the report circulated by them of a collision between Russian and Afghan troops in the neighbourhood of Herat. It says that such reports are part of a system intended to pave the way for British intervention in Afghanistan on the death of the Ameer. The article concludes with the warning that it is scarcely in the interest of Great Britain to create trouble in Afghanistan, observing, at the same time, that in any case the situation calls for sleepless vigilance on the part of Russia.

THE Government of India, we are informed, now has under consideration a somewhat comprehensive scheme of the establishment of research laboratories in various parts of India, and the appointment of Health Officers to the charge of them. An organisation for the systematic application of modern scientific methods to the study of diseases has gradually become a pressing need in India but, as usual, financial considerations have overridden all others. We understand that the present laboratory at Muktesar will be further developed and the staff increased, the establishment becoming the central research laboratory for India. Then Health Officers will be appointed to the charge of laboratories at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra and Lahore, the new department of bacteriology being ordinarily manned by officers of the Indian Medical Service. A central and five minor bacteriological research institutions will prove none too many for this country and the Government of India is to be congratulated on at length facing the necessity, although it is likely to cost Imperial funds another half a lakh a year, and local Governments between them not less than a lakh.

THE REV. W. I. PRICE, American Baptist missionary, died on Friday at Henzada, Burma, from a dose of strychnine administered in mistake for quinine. The deceased was about 50 years of age. He had been for some years a Telugu missionary in Southern India, and was much respected.

CHOLERA has made its appearance in the Ghazipur European quarters, and there have been five cases, of which two proved fatal. The others are progressing favourably. The Collector and Civil Surgeon are personally attending to sanitary measures, and there are no fresh cases reported.

KHANI JAN, a hostage of the Madda Khels, has escaped from the Madda Khel hostage serai at Sheikh Budin in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Pursuit parties were sent out, but no trace of the fugitive has been found. It is believed that the hostage guard is implicated.

THE Mahomedan community of Rangoon are at present being much exercised by the pretensions of a self-styled "prophet" who is a Persian and has recently pitched his tent in their midst. He holds divine services in the course of which he puts forward his claim to be regarded as "The Prophet on Earth," much to the annoyance of the local Mahomedan community who apparently think him to be a very bad Mahomedan, and to save him from their fury the Police have to guard the house where the so called prophet delivers his sermons.

ABOUT ninety members of the Punjab Commission have subscribed between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,500 to a Cricket Challenge Cup. A Committee of military officers connected with the Punjab Command Headquarters has also been formed to draft conditions for the competition, which will be open to European teams from all regiments and batteries in the command, and will be started in the coming cold weather. Mr. Justice Clark and Colonel Montgomery, who are at present at Home have selected a cup of the value of £120, and the remainder of the money subscribed will be devoted to purchasing mementoes for the members of winning teams.

THE gateman who caused the recent serious accident near Ajmere on the Rajputana Malwa Railway by leaving the gates open while he slept, and so allowing a collision to take place between the up mail and a bullock cart, resulting in the loss of several lives, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, whic his the maximum penalty or this offence.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Morni
On the 10th instant as the down Bombay mail was coming into Umballa station at 8-50 p.m., finding signals against him shut off steam, Guard Waugh, in charge of the train, was at the time looking out of his brake towards the approaching North-Western mail which was at the time signalled from the station. By the aid of his brakevan lamp he saw a white object a little way off stretched across the track. To jump out of his brake and run to the the spot, was the work of a second, and on approching he found to his bewilderment a sepoy of one of the native rigiments stationed at Umballa. To shout to the man would have been to let him die. Risking his own life to save the unconscious sepoy he raised his burden, and had just crossed the track when the mail whisked past him.

ON Sept. 8th, a severe storm arose carrying away the zinc roofs of the sheds in Rangoon station, the Insein local station yards and the stall standing next it. The zinc sheets and timbers were carried up into the air and flung about 300 or 400 yards away. Trees were blown down. Mr. Lee, the officiating storekeeper, had a very narrow escape as some zinc sheets flew over his head. A Chulia stall keeper was wounded and had to be taken to hospital. The storm also did a good bit of damage in Lanmadaw. Several trees were blown down and a considerable portion of the Iron Bazaar, between Dalhousie and Fraser streets was uprooted.

THE Emperor on Aug. 26 unveiled in the Avenue of Victory two new groups of the series of marble statues representing rulers of Brandenburg and of Prussia which his Majesty has presented to the city of Berlin. The first of the groups unveiled represents the Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV., of the Luxemburg line, who in 1373 acquired the Mark of Brandenburg by purchase from Otto the Lazy. The second represents Frederick the Great.

ON Aug. 28 the town of Frankfurt was busily occupied in rendering homage to the memory of its great citizen, Goethe, of whose birth the day was the 15th aniversary. During the middle of the day a great procession, consisting of deputations from over 300 schools and societies, marched through the Goethe Platz and laid wreaths at the foot of the poet's statue, in front of which stood the representatives of the Government, of the city of Frankfurt, of the German Universities, of the Goethe Society, and of the Vienna Goethe Union. The chief wreath was that presented in the name of the city by the burgomaster. In the evening a concert was held in the Hippodrome, at which songs by Goethe were sung to the music of Schumann Schubert, Brahms, Wagner, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven. The Empress Frederick was present at the concert as well as the King and Crown Princess of Greece and Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse.

THE German Anti-Semites will shortly meet in in conference, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Chronicle*. They are credited with the intention of galvanising their organisation into renewed life by the circulation of Anti-Semitic tracts and by the employment of intinerant lectures. One of their leaders proposes agaitating against the use of the Old Testament as a religious book in schools. He considers it is a book written by Jews for Jews, and he maintains that the history of the Jewish patriarchs, kings, and prophets forms no part of Christian religious instruction. I understand that the anti-Semetic organisation is in financial straits.

THE "Politische Correspondez" states that the situation in Yamen remains very critical, and that the disaffection is extending. The petty measures adopted for the suppression of the revolutionary movement seem to indicate that its gravity is not recognised in Constantinople. The same paper says that in well-informed circles in Constantinople there is said to be no foundation for the report that the Russian Ambassador, M. Zinovieff, has endeavoured to prevent the grant to the Anatolian Railway Company of a concession for the projected Baghdad Line.

THE Belgiam Chamber of Representatives have rejected by fifty-nine votes against thirty-one, there being four abstentions, a motion for the consideration of the question of revising the Constitution. This motion would have paved the way for the introduction of a Bill relating to universal suffrage.

ACCORDING to the latest advises from San Domingo the news of the landing of jeminez at Sanchez is contradicted. General Figuereo started for Azua de Compostola. The political prisoners have been released. The revolutionists are still advancing on the capital According to a latter telegram, it is officially admitted that the revolutionists possess the whole of the northern part of the island, and it is expected that all the other parts will submit without fighting, principally owing to the resignation of General Figuereo.

IN the Sanitary Science and Preventive Medicine Section of the Sanitary Institute at Southampton on Aug. 31 Sir Joseph Ewart showed how effective are measures of sanitary defence by contrasting the public health of to-day with what it was in the time of Elizabeth, when the population was decemated by plague, leprosy, malarial fevers, and other diseases now extinguished, but immunity from which depends upon the maintenance of sanitary regulations. Professor W. J. Simpson, in a paper on the subject, pointed to the fact that the exist

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE TRANSVAAL BLUE BOOK.

ATTITUDE OF SIR A. MILNER.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Transvaal Blue Book which has just been published contains the despatches which have passed between the 16th May and the 8th September, and includes Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of the 8th September, which agrees with the summary already telegraphed on the 13th September.

An additional interest in the Blue Book lies in Sir Alfred Milner's despatch of the 23rd August, in which he strongly deprecates the acceptance of a quinquennial franchise as a liberal fulfilment of the Bloemfonten demands, since it is impossible to regard the franchise as a panacea for the grievances of the Uitlanders, and a settlement of the other questions, including the position of our Indian subjects in the Transvaal.

Sir Alfred Milner points out that all the franchise proposals of the Transvaal Government are encumbered with provisions against which the Uitlanders have justly protested, and hence a careful examination of the latest proposals is absolutely essential.

Sir Alfred urges a settlement now of all outstanding questions, several of which are incapable of being submitted to arbitration.

In a further despatch, dated 31st August, Sir Alfred Milner urges the termination of the present suspense, as the distress it is causing is really serious, and he fears a reaction against the policy of the Home Government if matters are allowed to further drag on.

THE TRANSVAAL'S REPLY TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

SEPT. 16.

It is understood that the reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch refuses to accept the demands made therein *en bloc*, but urges the acceptance of a Joint Conference while upholding the Convention of 1884.

LATER.

The reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch was handed to Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria this morning, and will be published on Monday.

THE QUESTION OF SUZERAINTY WAIVED

SEPT. 17.

The Afrikander leaders at Capetown have received a telegram from Pretoria stating that the reply of the Transvaal to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, maintains no suzerainty but promises a strict adherence to the Convention of 1884 and offers a septennial franchise.

THE FRENCH DO NOT RECOMMEND THE BOERS TO ACCEPT THE PROPOSALS.

SEPT. 16.

A note in "Le Temps" denies the statement made by the "Times'" Paris correspondent that the French Consul-General in the Transvaal had been instructed by M. Delcasse to use his influence with President Kruger in favour of his acceptance of the British proposals.

DEPARTURE OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, one thousand strong, sailed for the Cape to-day and had a most enthusiastic send-off at Aldershot and Southampton.

WAR FEELING IN PRETORIA.

Advices from Pretoria state that popular feeling is much excited there, and that the young Boers ask to be led immediately to the field of action.

THE FEELING AT CAPETOWN.

It is considered at Capetown by the Leaguers that it would be impossible and undignified on the part of Great Britain to again embark on an interchange of arguments with the Transvaal.

A PEACE MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

MR. MORLEY AND MR. LEONARD COURTNEY AGAINST WAR.

A meeting was held in Manchester last night to protest against Great Britain entering upon a war with the Transvaal.

Mr. John Morley and Mr. Leonard Courtney addressed the meeting amidst constant interruptions and shouts of "Remember Majuba Hill."

A resolution was eventually carried by a large majority recognising the need of reform in the Transvaal but urging the adoption of pacific means.

THE STAFF IN NATAL.

Colonel Ian Hamilton has been appointed Adjutant-General of the forces in Natal, and Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

We understand that Colonel Lake, 2nd East Lancaster Regiment, Ranikhet, is likely to succeed Colonel Wolfe-Murray as head of the Intelligence Department, while Captain Kenny, 2nd Bombay Lancers, now Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Aden, will probably act for Major Mullaly in the same department.

The Assistant Adjutant-Generalship at Meerut, on the other hand, is likely to go to Major Mortimer, North Stafford Regiment, Jutogh, while Colonel Sinclair, Assistant Military Secretary to Sir George Luck, will probably become Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, SEPT. 16.

On Saturday evening an exhibition was held at the late Mr. Hurjibhai Jamal's Charitable Primary School, at which H. H. the Maharaja Saheb presided. The late Seth was originally a Bhavnagar subject, but was a well-known and highly-respected merchant of Bombay, and had been defraying from his private purse all the expenses of the institution, and had supported it liberally. At present it is in the hands of a strong committee appointed by the executors of the said Seth's will, one of them being the Honorable Mr. Fazalbhai Visram. The function this evening was highly successful, being held in the beautiful hall of the Samaldas College. After the report had been read by Mr. Jan Mahomed Devjibhai, Seth Hurjibhai's nephew, the prizes were distributed. Presents consisting of shawls, poshaks, and cash were given to Mr. Revashanker Bhavanishanker, a former master of the school, but now a durbari servant, for his valuable services extending over a period of 17 years in the school. Of course, as is usual on such occasions, the tuneful muses of Bhavnagar were not silent and complimentary verses were sung in Gujrati and Sanskrit by local poets. An expression of satisfaction on behalf of his Highness for the part he took at the function, appreciating the late founder's liberality, concluded the proceedings.

CROP REPORT.

SITUATION SERIOUS IN THE PUNJAB AND RAJPUTANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

Crop reports according to to-day's "Gazette" are gloomy regarding the famine-threatened area. In the Punjab the cattle are already suffering, and sugarcane and maize crops are being cut to feed them, while prices of food-grains have gone up in places by as much as three seers per rupee; and 16,000 people are on relief works. In Rajputana agricultural operations have been generally relinquished. Crops on all but irrigated land have for the most part withered up, while cattle are badly off. The people are emigrating rapidly from the Western States, and the condition of Jaisalmir is described as "very bad." In Central India and the Central Provinces prices have again gone up and the distress in the latter in particular is spreading. This, however, was anterior to the rain of the last few days, which has greatly relieved the situation in the Central Provinces and Central India. Elsewhere, Northern Bombay excepted, conditions have improved and the outlook is much more hopeful.

MILITARY WORKS RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

The Military Works Re-organisation Scheme is published in the "Gazette," taking effect from the 1st proximo. It is provided that military works in India shall be carried out by Royal Engineer officers only, whose position and pay will be regulated according to military rank, command or charge pay being granted to all on cadre of 120 strong. Officers posted to India finding establishment of their rank in military works services full will have to wait for a vacancy without command or charge pay. The service will be administered by the Director-General, appointed for five years, with Deputy and Assistant at Head-quarters, and Chief Engineer in each of the four Commands. Officers in charge of station will be Garrison Engineers, while the Punjab Command will have four Commanding Engineers in charge of districts, the Bengal Command seven, Madras Command four, Bombay Command six. The whole service will comprise 5 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant-Colonels, 23 Majors, 32 Captains and 48 Subalterns. The pay of the Director-General will be Rs. 2,500; Commanding Engineers 1,002 plus 1,100 staff allowance; Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels 1,002 plus 625; Staff Majors Commanding 750 plus 450; Majors in charge of districts, 750 plus 350; Captains over fifteen years' service, 433 plus 350; under fifteen 433 plus 200; Lieutenants over seven years, 265 plus 250; under seven, 265 plus 150; Second-Lieutenants 213 plus 100. Staff Officers, however, already on permanent establishment disadvantageously affected by these rules, will be permitted to continue to draw their present pay and allowances until promoted to the next higher rate of pay under the new scale.

THE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The Indian railway earnings continue to improve, the receipts in July and August having been nearly thirty lakhs better than in the corresponding period of last year. The North-Western accounts for 5 lakhs of this increase, the Eastern Bengal for four lakhs, and the Rajputana-Malwa, Bengal-Nagpur, G. I. P. and Bombay, Baroda for over two lakhs each. On the other hand the East Indian is behind by three lakhs, the Madras Railway by two lakhs, and Burma Railway by one lakh. The net result is to reduce the total falling off in the first five months of the current official year to eighteen lakhs, the receipts of the quarter from April to July having been nearly half a crore worse than in the same months of 1898.

GOVERNMENT CANTONMENT LAND.

A resolution in to-day's "Gazette" empowers the Principal Officer of each Command to execute leases of building sites on Government Cantonment Land.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

TWO MORE EUROPEANS ATTACKED.

LECTURE ON INOCULATION.

POONA, SEPT. 17.

There were 73 cases and 69 deaths recorded in the City yesterday, the total mortality being 86. In the Cantonment 6 cases, 5 deaths; in the Suburban area 7 cases, 3 deaths; in the District 118 cases, 71 deaths.

There were 82 cases and 64 deaths in the City to-day, the total mortality being 77. In Sukerwar 12, in Kasba 14, in Sanwar 8, in Narayen 7 cases. In the Cantonment 2 cases, 1 death; in the Suburban area, 1 case; in the District 132 cases, 83 deaths; in Charboli 16, in Uruli 17, in Mundhwa 10, in Chamurla 4 cases, in Khandalla 4 cases, 3 deaths; in Kirkee 3 cases, 5 deaths, and in Valn in the Bhor State 4 cases, 3 deaths.

Two fresh cases were admitted into the Sassoon Hospital to-day, namely, Mr. Johnston, a signaller residing in the telegraph office quarters, and Mrs. Brown, residing in Synagogue Street.

Mrs. Thompson's case is bad: other patients are doing well.

Surgeon-Major Reade, Chief Plague Authority in the city, gave a lecture on "Inoculation," and specially called the attention of the inhabitants of Sukerwar Peit, where the plague is bad. The gathering was a good one and listened to the lecture with interest. He afterwards called any persons, who so desired, to be inoculated. None came forward.

PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION IN KOLHAPUR.

KOLAHAPUR SEPT. 16.

The Diwan telegraphs to us as follows:—"The statement about the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta's detention in your yesterday's issue is incorrect. He was not asked to undergo quarantine, nor to proceed to Kolhapur without any servants."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The same Line steamer Clan Cumming arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s, Moravia, from Japan, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Singapore left Singapore for Bombay, on the 16th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Milka Maru left Singapore for Colombo on 13th instant.

The P. & O. s. s. Parramatta arrived at Colombo, on the afternoon of the 15th instant, from Bombay.

The same Co.'s s. s. Dromedar arrived at Hongkong, from Bombay, on the morning of the 15th instant.

The same Co.'s s. s. Bengal left Hongkong en route to Bombay on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-8
Bar Silver	27 3-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT.

From an early hour yesterday morning the Prince's Dock presented a scene of considerable animation, such as may be daily expected for a week or two, if not longer. The first draft of the forces for South Africa arrived in three special trains and were embarked on the Secundra, the first of the transports to leave Bombay. The 42nd Field Battery, who were the first to reach the docks, arrived in two special trains from Ahmednagar, the earlier train coming in about half-past four. The second train arrived at five o'clock, and about the same time the train conveying No. 6 Veterinary Field Hospital reached the docks. At once the scene became one of great and picturesque bustle. The troops and animals were quickly untrained, and in a very short time the work of shipping the horses and baggage was begun. This was briskly carried out, but without the least confusion, and within a couple of hours half the animals were comfortably stalled. The Secundra takes 179 horses, the same number of men and 29 followers, besides the field guns accompanying the force. There were six guns, with six wagons, two store wagons, one store cart, and one forage cart. The officers of the Field Battery are Major C. E. Goulbourne; Captain G. M. Young-Bakerman; Lieutenant S. W. Douglas; Lieutenant S. T. Macdonald; and 2nd-Lieutenant J. P. V. Hawksley. The No. 6 Veterinary Field Hospital comprises Captain Newson, Quarter-Master-Sergeant Toyne, Staff Sergeant Farriers, Field, and Chamberlain, six rank and file and 20 followers, with a complete hospital and reserve. Veterinary-Lieutenant Tatam, who belongs to this section, will sail in the Buldana, it having been arranged that a Veterinary Officer shall proceed by each of the transports. Some of the animals were embarked by means of the gangway, but for the majority it was found more convenient to sling them up by means of the cranes. A large number of people were on the wharves to witness the proceedings, and in the early morning there was quite a crush of photographers eager to snatch pictures of the scene. The docks were crowded with vessels, and in the neighbourhood of the Secundra the quays were strewn with military baggage. In the jetty shed there was a wonderfully varied collection of stores piled high, and it was noticeable how carefully the arrangements for the comfort of the troops had been made down to the smallest detail. That everything had been most carefully planned was evidenced by the smooth celerity with which the work of shipping animals and baggage was carried. Indeed, since the orders to prepare for the despatch of the troops were received on Saturday week, work has progressed in a marvellous manner, albeit the strain upon responsible officials has been, of necessity, very considerable. During the morning the Secundra was finally inspected by Captain Goodrich, Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

By about two o'clock in the afternoon the whole of the work of shipping animals and equipment had been finished. The men had worked incessantly from the time they took an early and hasty breakfast, just after their arrival; and, when the wharves were cleared of the material that had littered them in the morning, the men were quite ready for food. They were cheerful, though the food was slow in coming. At five o'clock the medical inspection of the force and crew of the vessel took place, and thereafter the Secundra was ready to leave the dock.

Shortly before six o'clock the Secundra left her moorings, but it was fully an hour afterwards before the tide quite served to allow her to get clear of the dock gates. A large crowd assembled to witness the departure of the vessel. The men were in high spirits, and whiled away the tedium of waiting until the gates were opened by singing and by whistling in unison. About a quarter to seven the gates were swung open and the transport slowly moved out. The Clan Stuart, lying in the dock, saluted by repeated blasts from its fog siren, and gave a miniature display of fireworks. The troops responded with cheers and the crowd cheered the soldiers in turn. From the Lalpoora there was also a pyrotechnic display on a small scale. A little steam-launch in the stream contributed its quota to the general good wishes, sending out funny gasps from its horn. By seven o'clock the Secundra had swung clear of the docks, and the crowd melted away to the sound of hoarse cheering from the decks of the ship.

The Lalpoora will leave this evening with the 21st Field Battery. The Buldana will to-day take the place vacated by the Secundra alongside the jetty shed, and she and the Ellora will leave together the day after the Lalpoora. The last-named vessel, though leaving Bombay a day later than the Secundra, will reach Durban a day in advance of her rival.

On Saturday morning three more of the steamers chartered by Government as transports arrived at Bombay. These are the s. s. Palitana, under the command of Captain T. Kerr, the s. s. Wardha, commanded by Captain T. Anderson, and the s. s. Nairung, Captain J. Bullock, R. N. R., in command. The first and second vessels belong to the British India Fleet, and the Nairung is owned by the Asiatic Company. The Palitana, which arrived from Negapatam in ballast, entered the Government Wet Dock, to be fitted up as a transport, and the Wardha, which came from Galle in ballast, entered the Prince's Dock. The Nairung arrived from Calcutta with cargo, which is being unloaded in the stream.

The transport Ellora left the Wet Basin on Saturday morning for the Prince's Dock, where the stores were yesterday being taken on board. Yesterday also the Pundua was in the Dry Dock being cleaned and painted.

Three transports have been allotted to the 19th Hussars. The Vadala will sail on the 21st ultimo with one Squadron consisting of eight officers, 160 men, 180 horses, and 12 mules, and these will arrive from Secunderabad on the morning of the 21st. According to present arrangements, the Pundua and Warora will leave on the 22nd and 23rd, respectively, with the same strength as above, in each vessel. Should the sailings of the Pundua and Warora be fixed for the 23rd and 24th, the squadrons for these ships will halt at rest camps at Wadi till required to leave.

Under instructions from the Government of India it is notified for information that the clothing and bedding of all natives accompanying troops to South Africa should be disinfected and that disinfection is not necessary in the case of Europeans.

It is notified for information that all public followers accompanying units to South Africa should take with them one waterproof sheet per man.

It has been decided that departmental followers proceeding with the force to South Africa should be allowed to make family allotments in accordance with Section V, Part X, Field Service Manual. Heads of Departments in the District to arrange accordingly for any followers who may be proceeding to South Africa.

The Officer in charge of Sections A and B, No. 26 British Field Hospital, is also placed in medical charge of the troops on board the transport Lalpura sailing for South Africa this evening.

Captain N. Marder, R. A. M. C., is placed in medical charge of troops on board the transport Secundra.

On completion of duty Captain Marder will report himself to the Officer in charge of 26-A. and B. British Field Hospital for duty.

The Post Office as usual is up to date with a notification as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent from India to the Indian Contingent for South Africa when the force has left this country. They are practically the conditions which govern the post with Natal, but it has been considered advisable to ask that the address should be simply "Indian Contingent for South Africa," without any post-town.

BOOK AND GAME FUND.

Subscriptions &c., received.

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	247
Mr R A Willis	5
Mr N Mant	10
E B W F	5
Capt C P Trisott	10
Capt A E Aitken	10
Capt J A Hoinson-Crauford	10
Capt P England	10
R I M S Canning	15
Collected by Mrs Hughes	52
Mr P Reynolds	10
Mr C T Burke	10
Mr E G Ainsworth	10
Mrs Sanders-Slater	10
	Rs. 414

They also beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books etc., from Mr. F. E. Place, Rev. A. W. Roberts, Mr. W. H. Peyton, Mrs. Nosl Paton and Lady Jehangier.

P. R. WILSON,
Hon. Treasurer,
Transvaal Expn., Book and Game Fund.

POONA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

The opening day of the Poona Races was very successful, and on Saturday the racecourse was well patronised, the attendance, considering the prevalence of plague, being most satisfactory. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst was present throughout the meeting. The sport was of a most interesting character, and there were remarkably good fields. The course was in fine order, and representatives from the Jodhpur, Patiala, and Madras stables added greatly to the uncertainty of racing. The public started well, but liberal odds had to be betted on Lady Yetman, but they were never in doubt. Investors did badly over the Aga Khan's Purse, for which Esmeralda was made favourite. She was easily beaten by Lachin, who has run well this year, and Ebrahim scored his first win during the meeting. The Trial Stakes brought out seven starters, Ailie holding pride of place on the bookmakers' sheets, but she only gained the verdict by a neck from Bayonet, an outsider. Ebrahim was again the successful jockey, and his mount in the following race,—The Poona Derby—Hyderi, was an even money chance. Ebrahim displayed excellent judgment in jockeyship and got his mount home from Atlas by a length. Keenan is still a rogue, and he has not changed his ways a bit; starting favourite for the rich Western India Stakes he allowed a rank outsider—Simon—to win, when an effort would have enabled him to secure the judge's verdict. He is too cunning to be relied on, and his chance for the Viceroy's Cup will not be favoured by the public, though if he took it into his head to gallop he might win. The Arab Pony Derby was the next event, and Chauvan, who ran well at the Bombay Extra Meetings, was made favourite. The winner turned up in Conqueror—a good animal. Thirteen animals went to the post for the Maiden Stakes, and Bonaparte, who has won a race or two this season, was greatly fancied, especially with Ebrahim up. He was never in the race, which went to Especial, who started practically friendless, and his victory did the bookmakers a rare turn.

1ST RACE.—"The International Pony Stakes." Rs. 2,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 100. Four Ponies 13-2 and under which have never won a race value Rs. 2,500. Weight—English and Australian, 13-2 to carry 9st. 7lbs. W. I. Arab 13-2 to carry 8st. 3lbs. W. I. Country-breds 13-2 to carry 8st. W. I. Allowances—Maidens on 1st April, 1899, 4lbs; Maidens, 7lbs. (not accumulative). Penalties—Winners since 30th April 1897: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 5lbs. in addition to other penalties. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman, 8st 5lbs. ..Greenhalgh 1
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b e m Poppy, 9st 7lbs, 3lbs 2
Mr F C Allan's br aus m Kaiza, by Yetman, 7st 10lbs. ..Ebrahim 3
Mr S K S's ch aus m Millie, 9st. 13lbs. ..Southall 0

BETTING: 5 to 2 on Lady Yetman; 2 to 1 against Kaiza; 4 to 1 Poppy; and 10 to 1 Millie.

Kaiza came on to the three furlong post where Lady Yetman went to the front. Poppy challenged in the straight, but the favourite won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 31secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Aga Khan's Purse." Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 750 presented by H. H. Aga Khan and balance from the Fund), out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and Country-bred Horses. Weights—W. A. and C. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897; once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races of Rs.500 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,500, 7lbs. in addition to other penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 1st April, 1899, 4lbs.; Maidens, 7lbs. (not accumulative); Ponies, 7lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Moochool Shah's b ch geld Lachin, 8st 7lbs. Ebrahim 1
Mr S K S's ch ch m Esmeralda, by Copland—Gala, 8st 10lbs. ..Southall 2
Mr S A W's b a c Earl, 6st. ..Kemgy 3
Mr Brandreth's g c h geld Cabin Boy, 9st 4lbs. ..Hoyt 0
Captain Stamus' ch geld Turban, 9st 7lbs. Greenhalgh 0
H H Maharajah Holkar's br a h Chiefain, 8st 7lbs. ..Oomer 0

BETTING: 6 to 4 against Esmeralda; 3 to 1 Turban; 4 to 1 Lachin; 6 to 1 Cabin Boy; and 8 to 1 Earl and Chieftain.

Turban held a lead of two lengths to the three furlongs, where Cabin Boy drew up with Esmeralda next. In the straight Lachin drew away, and beat the favourite by three lengths; four lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 55secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Trial Stakes." Rs. 1,303, out of which second receives Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100. For horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000 or upwards since 30th April, 1897. Weight—W. A. and C. Penalties.—Winners since 30th April, 1897: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs. Distance—five furlongs.

Mr. F. C. Allen and Aga S. Shah's b aus m Ailie, 9st. 4lbs. ..Ebrahim 1
Mr. Ulett's b aus gald Bayonet, by Carbine—Samsel, 9st. 11lb. ..Gibbs 2
Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait's br c m Seamist, 9st. ..Robinson 3
Mr. S. K. S.'s b c geld Apthorp, by Althorp—Gown, 8st. 11lb. ..Southall 0
Chief of Kagal's b aus c Planet, 8st. 5lbs. ..Ryder 0
Messrs. Mathuradass Goculdass and Ananji Nanji's br aus m Clarice, 9st. 10lbs. ..C. B. Mahomed 0
Mr. Lyon's b aus g Orion, 9st. 4lbs. ..Pugh 0

BETTING: 6 to 4 against Ailie; 2 to 1 Orion; 3 to 1 Clarice and Seamist; 6 to 1 Apthorp, and longer odds 10 to 1 others.

A bad start. Pianet and Apthorp getting off badly Clarice led into the straight, but Bayonet and Ailie came on, the latter winning by a neck. Time—1min. 5 1-2 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Poona Derby." Rs. 3,500 out of which the second receives Rs. 500, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Horses. Maidens on 1st April, 1899. Weight—W. A. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899, of race value Rs. 200 and upwards: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies, 7lbs. Distance—R.C. and distance.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Hyderi, 8st 13lbs. ..Ebrahim 1
Mr Lyndon's b a h Atlas, 9st 3lbs. ..Gibbs 2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Charter, 8st 13lbs. ..Robinson 3
Mr S K S's ch a h Sherwood, 9st 2lbs. ..Southall 0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's bl a h Sherwood, 8st 11lbs. ..Lamb 0
Mr Jusuffally Mahomed's g a h Barrister, 8st 13lbs. ..Pugh 0
Mr S A W's c a h Golden Bridge, 7st 12lbs. ..Hoyt 0
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandjee Nanjee's b a h Baltic 9st 3lbs. ..C B Mahomed 0
Captain Trevor Hoothe's b a h Slasher, 9st 3lbs. Greenhalgh 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Delaver, 8st 11lbs. ..Oomer 0

BETTING: Evens Hyderi; 4 to 1 against Charter; 5 to 1 Atlas and Baltic; 6 to 1 Sherwood, Barrister, and Stockwell, and 10 to 1 others.

Hyderi attended by Barrister, led to the eight furlongs where Hyderi went back and Sherwood came up behind Barrister. Rounding the bend Hyderi came again and although Atlas made a rush, he was only able to get second, Charter being two lengths off third. Time—3min. 10secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Western India Stakes." Rs. 6,000, out of which second receives Rs. 900, and the third Rs. 300. For Horses. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published by Tuesday, 5th September, 1899. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Mr A A Ancar's b e geld Simon, 7st 2lbs. ..O'Niel 1
H H Aga Khan's ch ch am geld Keenan, 9st 9lbs. ..Ebrahim 2
Mr Hydes's b aus geld Kelso, 8st 5lbs. ..Greenhalgh 3
Lt Col J Desaraj's c aus g Leonidas 10st. ..Pugh 0
Mr W A Cochrane's b c n Ambara, 6st 13lbs. ..Native 0
Rajah Vasuzopal's ch aus geld Jack-O'-Lantern, 8st. 12lbs. ..Lassowas 0
Mr Derry's b aus gel Captain Cook 7st. ..Hoyt 0
Mr S K S's b ram h Brave Himyar, by Himyar—Brevour, 9st 11lb. ..Southall 0
Mr S K S's b aus geld Damion, by off-Colour—The Nun 8st 13lbs. ..Cowell 0
Mr W A Cochrane's b c m Rags, 7st 3lbs. ..Native 0
Mr Townsend's b aus gold Spark, 7st. ..Taylor 0
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus geld Cherry, 9st 3lb. ..Gibbs 0
Mr A A Apear's c c n Watersay, 7st 12lbs. ..Robinson 0
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandjee Nanjee's b aus g Marwari, 9st 7lbs. ..Hesroo 0

BETTING: Evens Keenan; 3 to 1 Lyonides; 6 to 1 Cherry, Jack-O'Lantern, and Brave Himyar; 8 to 1 Spark; and 10 to 1 others.

Marwari made the running up to the straight where Simon shot past Keenan, who refused to gallop, and won by a length. Time—2min. 14secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Arab Pony Derby." Rs. 3,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 32-2 and under Maidens on 1st April, 1899. Weight—13-2 to carry 8st 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1899, of race value Rs. 200 and upwards: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 10lbs.; of ever, 14lbs. Winners since the above date of a race value Rs. 1,000, 3lbs.; of a race value Rs. 2,000 and upwards, 7lbs. in addition to other penalties. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror, 8st 6lbs. ..Ebrahim 1
Mr S K S's ch a p Fesroza, 8st 12lbs. ..Southall 2
Messrs G K and D D's ch a p Muktar, 8st 12lbs. ..C B Mahomed 3
Mr S K S's ch a p Gladstone, 8st 12lbs. ..Pugh 0
Mr B's g a geld Twilight, 8st 9lbs. ..Greenhalgh 0
H H Maharajah Kolhapur's g a p Hawk, 8st 6lbs. Ryder 0
Mr B's g a geld The Clown, 8st 6lbs. ..Johnson 0
Messrs Barns and Hyde's b a p London, 8st 6lbs. ..Kama 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a p Fresh, 8st 6lbs. ..Hesroo 0
Mr Swiney's ch a p Musketry, 8st 6lbs. ..Lansdowne 0
Mr Lyndon's b a p Aristocrat, 8st 3lbs. ..Gibbs 0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Jupiter, 8st 3lbs. ..Hoyt 0
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's g a p Importer, 8st ..Noor Mahomed 0

BETTING: Evens Chauvan; 2 to 1 against Conqueror; 6 to 1 Aristocrat and London; 10 to 1 Fesroze and others.

A false start was caused by London charging the gate but when despatched London led, attended by Fesroze. Three furlongs from home Chauvan came out, but was caught by Conqueror, and won by 1 1-4 lengths. Time—1min. 23½secs.

7TH RACE.—"The Maiden Stakes." Rs. 2,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. For Arab and Country bred Ponies 14 hands and under Maidens on 1st April, 1899. Weight—14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899, of race value Rs. 200 and upwards: once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Winners since the above date of a race value Rs. 2,000 and upwards, 5lbs. in addition to other penalties. Allowances—C. B.'s, 5lbs. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Chief of Kagal's g a p Especial, 7st. 13lbs. ..Noor Mohamed 1
Mr S A W's g a p Midnight, 8st 5lbs. ..Hoyt 2
Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Bonaparte, 7st 10 lbs. ..Ebrahim 3
Mr Lyndon's b a p Nimrod, 8st 5 lbs. ..Gibbs 0
Mr Ahmed M Bushari's g a p Liverpool, 8st 5 lbs. ..Greenhalgh 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Hakum, 8st 8 lbs. ..Hesroo 0
Mr H Visram's b a p Munwar, 8st 2 lbs. ..Pugh 0
Mr S K S's b a p Pertab, 8st 5 lbs. ..Cowell 0
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandjee Nanjee's br a p Romeo, 8st 11 lbs. ..C B Mahomed 0
Mr S K S's b a p Young Rex, 8 st 9 lbs. ..Southall 0
Mr B A Davur's c a p Rishan, 8st 5 lbs. Ramshaw 0
Mr H Ismail A Reyman's b a p Muswood, 8st 8 lbs. Soda 0
Mr Abdool Rayman Amer's ch a p Defender, 8st 2 lbs. ..Robinson 0

BETTING: Evens Bonaparte; 3 to 1 against Defender; 5 to 1 Liverpool; 6 to 1 Romeo; 10 to 1 Rishan, Young Rex and Munwar; 12 to 1 Muswood; 20 to 1 others.

Munwar led with Especial next at the five furlong post; he took command, and going on won easily by 1 1-2 lengths; 2 lengths between second and third. Time—2mins, 27 secs.

A CALICO BALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

A very pretty dance was given by Sir Mackworth and Lady Young, at Barnes Court, Simla, on Monday last. The invitations stipulated for Calico as the wherewithal for garments, "calico" implying that no silks or satins would be allowed within the precincts of the ball-room. The result proved what charming effects can be produced by a little ingenuity and a flowered chintz or simple muslin, while the incongruity of the princess in rustling silks dancing with the ploughboy in corduroys was not to be found on this occasion. The Misses Leiter appeared as Puritan Maidens in soft greys with charming little white caps and frills; while in contrast were many elaborate poudre costumes; also masculine attires of the time of Charles I. Pathans and Afridis were not wanting, while the sight of a brown-robed monk carried one back to the days of the bold Robin Hood, who was also there, an artistic figure in the crowd. Lady Muriel Gore-Browne and Mrs. A. Murray were dressed as Russian peasants, their frocks being very well carried out. Captain Holland as "Jack Point" was easily recognised by those who had seen him on the stage in that capacity, a couple of the Yeomen of the Guard from the same piece keeping him in goodly countenance, Major Coape-Smith as "Fairfax" being one of them. A specially-clever costume was that which was made to represent a paper lampshade, which, alas, grew rapidly more ragged as the evening advanced. Pierrots and Pierrettes there were galore; also clowns, the latter chiefly favoured by the Viceregal A.D.C.'s. One saw besides a few pretty Greek dresses and Japanese costumes. A very complete idea was carried out by Mrs. Stewart, who went as a Gainsborough picture and looked charming; while an effective "get-up" was that of a witch in black and yellow, with broomstick and black cat on shoulder, worn by Miss Beadon. Miss Barry as an Early Victorian lady reminded one of the quaint pictures of one's grandmothers in their youth. Mrs. Dawkins was in a dainty old-fashioned dress of flowered chintz that became her well. To decide upon the prettiest costume is always a difficult task. Of the prizes awarded by ballot for the best dress, that for the ladies went to Miss King, who has lately been playing in "Captain Swift." She appeared as a Watteau Shepherdess, and a charming one she made with a big picture hat. The prize for the best man's costume went to Captain Tod, who was attired as the game of Bridge. The prize-winning lady was very evenly run by Miss Dyer, who represented the "Ladies' Field." Her dress, an exact copy of that worn by the dainty figure on the frontispiece of this popular weekly, was made of white muslin, with black velvet sash and bow; she also carried a wand with graceful black-and-white streamers, labelled the "Ladies' Field," while a large black hat completed the picture.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* ELPHINSTONE C. C.

These teams met on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon. Elphinstone C. C. winning the toss, H. D. Kanga and K. P. Lala went in to oppose the bowling of Cheetham and Macpherson. The first wicket fell at 23, Kanga being smartly stumped by Tomkins. R. C. Mody partnered Lala and the score gradually rose. Walling took the ball from Macpherson, and with forty up dismissed Mody for 13. D. M. Raja joined Lala, and the addition of ten runs brought on Kendall, vice Walling, and shortly afterwards Lala put one up from the new bowler, and it was safely held by Walling. Two more wickets fell quickly, Pocha being caught and bowled by Cheetham for a couple, and in the same over Raja being dismissed for a useful contribution of 19 to the total of 81 for five wickets. Sanjana and Chinoy increasing the score to 90, Gordon took the ball from Kendall and in his first over secured Sanjana's wicket. Chinoy brought up the century with a boundary drive off Cheetham, but immediately afterwards received his quietus from Gordon. Thereafter Pochkhanawalla and Langrana began to knock the bowling about so much that Douglas went on in place of Gordon at 125. Langrana, however, continued to hit out freely hitting Cheetham for six, and twice successively to the boundary. With the score at 185 Langrana was caught by Douglas, and the Elphinstonians declared their innings closed. Langrana had hit up 44 by very free cricket.

The Gymkhana opened their innings with Captain Tomkins and Lieutenant Back facing the deliveries of Balsara and Pochkhanawalla. The scoring was slow at the outset, but P. Chinoy taking the ball from Pochkhanawalla the change seemed to suit the batsmen who opened out and 30 was registered. After Back had given a difficult chance in the long field N. H. Chinoy went on to bowl at the other end and with six runs added clean bowled Back, who retired for 15. Captain Kendall joined Tomkins, but soon lost the latter who fell to a slow delivery from Pochkhanawalla who had displaced Balsara at the northern end. Cheetham and Kendall raised the score to 60 when a series

been mentioned in connexion with colonial governorships. The well-known writer who contributes articles on Indian affairs to the "Times" seems to approve of the idea of selecting "an administrator who has had an Indian training and who is thoroughly acquainted with the needs and even the prejudices of the people." He says that a "widespread feeling exists in favour of this view, and presumes that it will have the consideration of the Government when the proper time arrives. I suppose that, when the "Times" writer speaks of a "widespread feeling," he is referring to Bombay. There is no widespread feeling of the kind in this county and the best-informed persons hesitate to believe that an Indian Civilian will be selected. Still in a matter of this kind the best-informed may be completely at sea. These appointments are settled in quite the innermost circle, and, if a Secretary of State for India does not take his Councillors into his confidence when a vacancy in the Council of India has to be filled up, *a fortiori* outsiders—using that word in the widest sense—are not likely to know beforehand what his intentions are with reference to his choice of a Presidency Governor.

WHITE AND BLACK.

The stir created by the matrimonial affairs of the illustrious Prince Lobengula has had a somewhat startling result. The directors of the London Exhibitions, Limited, acting it is rumoured under strong pressure from influential quarters, has compelled the syndicate which runs "Savage South Africa" to close the Kraal in future to women. The syndicate, although it has had a most splendid advertisement, has publicly protested against this action, and not only on their own account but in defence of the women of England, whom it considers to have been grossly maligned. The managers declare that the show has been conducted in a respectable manner, and that, after the "most stringent" inquiries, they are unable to discover one single case of indecency or even suggested indecency. But ideas of decency and indecency differ. A citizen of the land of freedom has been known to object to the presence in a London club, whose hospitality he was enjoying, of a native of Africa, although "the black" was a highly educated man and held an important office in a British colony. If these prejudices are shared, as they seem to be, by white men connected with Africa even the most innocent familiarity on the part of lady visitors, without any *outre* tastes, would be in the opinion of such people indecent. The public is content that women should be excluded, but many persons are sorry that there should have been any fuss. It must not be forgotten, as it too often is, that these black men are subjects of our own and that, when they return to Africa, the story they will have to tell their friends may do mischief. No one, not even a negro-hating Yankee, would compare an Indian to an African; but Mr. Balfour seemed to overlook the distinction when, without any circumlocution, he blurted out that if hostilities were to occur in the Transvaal only white troops would be employed. Mr. Balfour is the last man who would wish to hurt anyone's feelings, but I am sure that, if he had reflected, he would have conveyed what was doubtless a very proper decision in different language.

THE PROBLEM OF THE DAY.

When on Monday the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, in his address at Stockport as President of the Catholic Truth Society, said that "the lamentable state of the masses of our poor is largely consequent upon the vices of the upper classes in the past," and that the present condition of Slumdom—if I may coin a perhaps-not-very-euphonious word—is "a natural result of utilitarian philosophy, of the inordinate growth of selfish individualism, which was substituted in the 16th century for the old Catholic polity," he naturally laid himself open to criticism from Protestant controversialists. This he has received and is receiving in full measure. But, *odium theologicum* apart, it must be admitted by all that Cardinal Vaughan showed great discernment in taking as the text of his remarks a subject which is daily coming more to the front, and of which, if I am not mistaken, we shall hear a great deal in coming Parliaments. His Eminence has like most of us been reading "No 5, John Street," to which I referred in my last letter, and I am constrained to quote a passage or two, which I think will be read with interest. "Information," said Cardinal Vaughan, "is spread and sympathies enlisted by such works as 'No. 5, John Street,' 'The Workers,' 'An Experiment in Reality' (2 vols.), and the story of 'In His Steps,' which has been circulated in hundreds of thousands throughout America and England, and other similar publications. These are ripples and wavelets on the surface of Society, but the social waters need to be stirred to their very depth, and the waves to rise mountains high, if the work of regeneration is to be accomplished. It would be difficult indeed to over-rate the importance of keeping a hold on the young after they have left school. Their entire future, perhaps their salvation, will depend on the impressions made at this time. The man and the woman can be made when a child, but can never be re-made at a later age. Grown-up people themselves feel this, as Tilda in the fascinating story of 'No. 5, John-street,' when she says:—

"'I warn't made right at the start. I was a bit o slopwork. So was Covey. (A mate friend who occasionally "goes on the tramp.") That's why we both got to 'ang togither on the same peg. That's jest what's the matter with all on us in John-street. We can't do no good with ourselves now. We wants pickin' all to pieces, and if you begin that, you'll only tear the stuff. Give the young uns a chance in their cradles, and let the old uns die off; then you'll see a change. All these missions trying to make us mealy-mouthed.

"'It makes yer larf, like, to ear us talkin,' and to see our funny wyze. But some time you'll see us jest as we are. Then you'll git the 'ump, and cuss the dye you tried to mike a lidy out of a fightin' flower gal.

"'Oh, why didn't yer ketch me when I was a kid?'

The Cardinal added:—"And so it is; you must get hold of them while they are still kids and mould them into self-respecting members of society and into good practical Catholics by the influences of the Social Union Club." Cardinal Vaughan's claim that the Catholic Church is still, as it undoubtedly was before the Church of England woke up, pre-eminently the church of the poor, is being hotly contested, and it is to be hoped that John-street is edified. The delightful Tilda and her "pals" are certainly being taught by rival religionists that it is not only the "likes 'o her" who have "funny wyze." More's the pity. *Apropos*, at an open-air demonstration, on Plumstead Common on Saturday, on behalf of better lodging provision for toilers of the humbler classes, a startling fact was mentioned. I refer to a statement to the effect that here in London alone, to say nothing of the other huge cities that have grown so enormously during the Industrial Period, there are 26,000 persons living in families of from six to eight in one room!

BLOOMERS AND FEMINISM.

Undismayed by her recent want of success in prosecuting a female innkeeper who rigidly excludes "blooming" ladies from the principal rooms of her establishment, Lady Harberton reappeared at the Sanitary Congress at Southampton to read a paper demanding on hygienic grounds the abolition of that "impedimental, disease-producing monstrosity of the 19th century," the much-abused skirt. There was of course a discussion, for this is a topic on which strong-minded members of the Coming Sex are always prepared to talk. One of the feminine orators, Mrs. Percy Boulnois, expressed complete concurrence in Lady Harberton's views, but confessed that, although she would like to wear "rationals" herself, she had not the pluck. Another lady, Miss Carey, was averse to knickerbockers and bloomers for the women on the ground that they—the aforesaid garments, not their charming wearers—are inartistic. Zola seems to have settled the matter when he was in England the other day. He approves of the dual garment for the fair bikers of his own nation because that dress is not unsuited to the form of the average Frenchwoman. But the "Engleesh Mees" with her "lithe and willowy" figure in bloomers—perish the thought! According to the lady who would if she dared wear the Harbertonians are pioneers of:—"If," she proceeded, "every one in the meeting were to start at once and wear bloomers"—I suppose she did not mean the transformation to take place there and then—that would soon become the ordinary dress. The movement does not seem for all Lady Harberton's enthusiasm to make the slightest headway here; indeed, practically, every lady cyclist one sees in or near London to-day is skirted; a year or two ago rational costume was not so uncommon. Of course I except those who hail from barbarous regions *'outre manche*, for they, if it is not rude to say so, do not count in our insular eyes! This craving for eccentricity in dress is I suppose part of that particular excitement *fin de siecle* (we shall not be able to use that overworked if useful expression much longer!) styled by our French friends *Le Feminisme*. If any of your readers are particularly interested in this remarkable awakening, or whatever it may be called, they should peruse M. Ernest Selliere's article entitled "La Reaction contre le Feminisme en Allemagne" in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" of August 15, or better still, if they are German scholars, read in the original the works thus passed in review.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Mr. T. B. Kirkham has at last reached England from his long sojourn on the Continent, and is looking up his old friends or such of them as he happens to find in London at this holiday season.

The list of domestic occurrences in last Saturday's issue of the "Times" contains the following pathetic announcement:—

GREGORY.—On the 5th ultimo, at Santa Cruz, India, Agnes Sophia, youngest and dearly-loved daughter of George Furness, of Willesden, London, *accidentally shot*.

The italics are mine.

The Southsea publican who refused to serve two soldiers with refreshments, and who was so effectually called to account by the military authorities, publishes the following in the advertisement columns of a London paper:—

"I the undersigned, being the Landlord of the Parade Hotel, Southsea, do hereby publicly express my great regret for the unwarrantable manner in which I behaved to two Sergeants of the Royal Artillery, *viz.*, Sergeants Marks and Harms, who came to my hotel for refreshments on the 26th July last.

"I now tender to these two Sergeants my most sincere apologies, and I have written to each of them a letter expressing my sorrow for the very unjustifiable insult offered to them."

After this apology it is to be hoped that we shall hear of no more behaviour of the kind referred to and that respectable well-behaved persons will not be liable to such insulting treatment simply because they wear her Majesty's uniform.

Henry Arthur Jones's latest, and perhaps not most successful, piece, "Carnac Sahib," has been published in book-form. It is described as "an original play in four acts." Very "original"! The autumn theatrical season has begun. Mrs. Langtry, after a long absence from the boards though not from public view, reappeared last night at the Haymarket theatre in the new comedy, "The Degenerates," written for her by Mr. Sydney Grundy. She herself appears as Mrs. Trevelyan, a person "enjoying" the reputation of a woman whose name is always in the Society papers and who is equally well-known on the Turf, on the Stage, and in the Divorce Court. A good idea of the character of the piece may be gathered from what the "Chronicle's" critique says about it:—"Playgoers who think slang funny when it is glibly delivered by well-dressed ladies, who chuckle when marriage is ridiculed, who sneer at most things that help to make life creditable if not dignified, and who rejoice at the contemplation of the seamy side of humanity, will probably vote "The Degenerates" a capital piece." Anyhow it is sure to be popular with suburban ladies and country *cousines* the class of people who chiefly patronise plays of this sort. The plot is thus summarised:—

"Lady Samaurez, believing, with some justice, that her husband is not faithful to her, betakes herself to the rooms of Isidore de Lorano. The time is, of course, midnight. When there she changes her mind and desires to return to her husband. The bell rings, however, and a visitor is heard coming upstairs. She retreats to Lorano's bedroom. The visitor is Mrs. Trevelyan, a charming *Divorcee*, with whom Lady Samaurez believes her husband to be in love. Mrs. Trevelyan, acting under a generous impulse, has come to save Lady Samaurez. Lorano denies that Lady Samaurez is with him, and Mrs. Trevelyan, not believing him, announces her intention of waiting till she comes. Another ring at the door. Lorano opens a private door into the street and tells Mrs. Trevelyan to escape by it while he parleys with the newcomer on the stairs. In his absence Mrs. Trevelyan calls Lady Samaurez from the bedroom and bids her escape by the open door. Lady Samaurez escapes, but in her jealousy of Mrs. Trevelyan closes the door after her, leaving that lady to bear the scandle of being in Lorano's rooms late at night, whereupon Mrs. Trevelyan retreats to Lorano's bedroom and we begin all over again. The new visitor is the Duke of Orme (Mr. Hawtrey), who has come to talk about stocks and shares, but who is also in love with Mrs. Trevelyan. While he is there another ring is heard, and we almost expect to see Mr. Hawtrey also conceal himself in an inner room. However, he does not do so, and the fourth visitor proves to be Sir William Samaurez, looking for his wife. There is the usual altercation (rather grotesquely done, by the way), and the bedroom is about to be searched, when Mrs. Trevelyan walks out and confronts the wranglers. Sir William is shocked at her desertion of himself, but relieved not to find his wife. The duke is shocked to find a lady to whom he is attached in so equivocal a situation, but after her departure finds a glove (that familiar glove) with a diamond ornament attached (that familiar diamond ornament), which shows him that the lady Lorano expected was really Lady Samaurez after all. And so the act-drop falls." Isidore de Lorano is a Portuguese swindler of a type wellknown in the City; there are also a South African millionaire, an opulent financial Jew, and of course a "lady journalist," the Honourable Mrs. Bennett Boldero, who writes "pars" for "Society" papers. The "Times," representative, while he admits that the piece has some bright dialogue, complains that the wit is deficient and antique. "That's what men like!" says Lady Samaurez contemptuously. "But they don't marry it," replies her companion. He adds:—"Occasionally there are speeches which are suggestive of, or which appeared to suggest, a double meaning to the gallery. It would be as well to remove these from the play as soon as possible.

At Marlborough Street Police Court on Saturday a charge against a governess of stealing a pair of gloves from the shop of a big firm of Oxford Street drapers was gone into. She found a friend in Mr. Robert Love, the Secretary of the establishment in question. He now said that the prisoner was known as a customer at the shop and had never been suspected before. On the occasion in question she had actually ordered another article in a different department and had given her correct name and address. It also appeared—as it always does appear in these cases—that the accused was not in want. The Magistrate asked the witness if he could account for it at all. "One never can account," replied Mr. Love, "for what a lady may do," a very ungallant remark especially for a person with such a name as that witness bears!

THE DEATH ROLL.

Lord Wynford; Baron Grant, the once-famous company promoter, who died the day after his name appeared in the "London Gazette" as having had another receiving order in Bankruptcy made against him; Mr. Edmund Routledge, equally well-known as a publisher, a politician and a patron of players (he died suddenly of heart-disease in his chambers at St. Anne's mansions near S. James's Park last Friday); Mr. Samuel Palmer, compiler of the widely-circulated "Times" Index; Mr. Grigsby, LL. D., a learned member of the bar who was once a pillar in London Liberal circles and was rewarded for his fidelity by being appointed to a Cyprus judgeship; Mr. Arthur Budd, ex-President of the Rugby Union; and Frank Ives, the American billiard player.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN FERGUSON DAVIE, 3rd Sikhs, is selected for the Command of the Tochi Levies.

Major Conran is appointed Second-in-Command, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshires, *vice* Major Garnett, promoted.

The new White Star liner 'Oceanic arrived in the Mersey on Saturday afternoon from Belfast. The vesse which is now the largest ship in the world, was docked with streamers from stem to stern, and her arrival was witnessed by a large number of people collected on the landing stage and pier heads. The Oceanic was to sail from Liverpool on her maiden voyage to New York on Sept. 6.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 15.

No rain fell on Thursday night, and Friday's weather was all that could be wished. The course played much sharper than at the beginning of the week and casual water had disappeared, though the Pond remained much too full for many of the players and swallowed up a more than average number of balls. Most of the players who fell it victims putting in two before being able to clear it. This no doubt accounted for some of the retirements.

The gentlemen's event was for the Governor's Cup, a new feature for the Nasik week. The play was 67 handicap two rounds (18 holes); first prize, a cup presented by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, second prize two-thirds of the entrance fees, third prize one-third of the entrance fees. Twenty-four entered. Scores:—

	Handi-cap.	1st R'nd.	2nd R'nd.	Gross.	Nett
Nicholson	+4	46	48	94	90a
Wroughton	+2	42	50	92	90b
Hicks	−3	52	49	101	93c
Macdonald	−6	52	47	99	93c
Pechey	+4	49	41	90	94
Young	−3	47	51	98	95
Stiven	+2	50	48	98	98
Pearson	−14	55	55	110	98
Rodgers	−2	50	50	100	98
Acklom	−12	54	57	111	99
Lean	−3	52	56	108	100
Millett	−8	56	57	113	105
Henderson	−12	60	57	117	105
Fischer	Scr	51	55	106	106
Plunkett	−1	53	55	107	106
Scrymgeour	−12	54	58	122	110
Bromley	−8	63	61	123	121
Rogers, Capt		retired.			
Jones		do.			
Moore		do.			
Hudson		do.			
Moberley		do.			
Fry		do.			
Dalton		do.			

a Cup 1st prize. b 2nd prize. c Divide 3rd prize.

Mr. Wroughton coming in with a 42 for the 1st round seemed to be pretty safe for the Cup, as well as for the silver medal, but on play being finished his second round of 50 was found to have been just over too many to secure the cup, as Mr. Nicholson came in with a nett 90 as well. It was decided to play off the tie at once, and this was done in the presence of a number of enthusiastics spectators. Fortune varied considerably, it was not till near home that the match was really decided. At the first hole Nicholson won won by 6 to Wroughton's 7, but at the next Wroughton holing out in 6 to his opponent's 7 made matters equal. Good play and unfortunate ties marked the course to the next hole, which eventually Nicholson won 5 to Wroughton's 6, and he also annexed the long hole by 6 to 7, making the scores. Nicholson 24, Wroughton 26. At the next hole Wroughton more than equalized matters getting down in 5 to his opponents 8. Wroughton got into casual water near the bunker which made him 7 for the 6 hole to Nicholsons 6, tee scores again being equal. Nicholson cleared the quarry but Wroughton got into difficulties, which lost him the match as he took 7 to his opponent's 4. Both players did the next hole in 4, and the next was divided, each player taking 5 strokes, which left Nicholson winner of the cup 51, less 2, nett 49, Wroughton taking second prize, his score in the tie being 54, less 1, nett 53.

The afternoon's play was the third round for the R. W. I. Golf Club Cup which should have been played off Thursday, but, was put off to allow the final of the Scratch Foursomes to be played off, as Mr. Fischer had to leave for Bombay the next morning (Friday). Mr. Pechey won from Mr. Plunkett 2 up and one to play.

For the Handicap Foursome final round.—1st Prize Rs. 20, presented by the Club, and half the entrance fees. 2nd prize half the entrance fees.

Colonel Kellie and Captain Hicks won easily from Captain Rogers, and Mr. Young by 6 up and 4 to play, securing first prize. Captain Rogers and Mr. Young taking the second prize.

The Ladies played for the Club's Silver Medal Scratch.—A handicap at the same time. First prize the Club's Ladies Silver Medal. Handicap prizes the entrance fees. Two rounds were played, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

The Medal was won by Mrs. Montgomerie with the low scores of 45 and 44, Miss Fredoux being second with 48 and 52, nett 100. Mrs. Montgomeries low scores also secured her the handicap. Full scores:—

Mrs Montgomerie	Scr	45	44	89	89a
Miss Fredoux	Scr	48	52	100	100
Miss E Plunkett	−13	58	59	116	98
Miss Plunkett	−18	69	57	125	103
Miss Moore	−9	59	59	118	112
Mrs Jones	−18	66	77	143	125

a Winner of Medal and Handicap.

The events for to-morrow are a cup presented by the Bombay Gymkhana Handicap medal play. 1st prize, the cup, 2nd prize, two-thirds of entrance fees, 3rd prize, one third of entrance fees. The final round for the R. W. I. Golf Club cup. An extra event has been introduced for the Ladies, prizes presented by Mr. R. E. Acklom, Nagpur.

In the afternoon the annual general meeting will be held at 3 p.m. or as soon as the events are finished. The prize distribution takes place as 6 p.m.

NASIK, SEPT. 16.

Saturday morning's play was for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup, handicap. Medal play.—Entrance fee Rs. 2. 1st prize, a cup presented by the Bombay Gymkhana; 2nd prize, 2-3rds of entrance fees; 3rd prize, 1-3rd.

This was won by H. Henderson, Bombay, an old Nasik resident, with consistent scores of 49 for each round with 12 points off brought him down to the low total of 86. Mr. Plunkett, Nasik, was second with 45 and 48—gross 93, less one nett 92. The third prize fell to Mr. Nicholson, Bombay with 46 and 47 scratch, total 93.

Henderson	−12	49	49	98	86a
Plunkett	−1	45	48	93	92b
Nicholson	Scr.	46	47	93	93c
Macdonald	−6	51	49	100	94
Millett	−8	51	52	103	95
Kellie	−8	55	50	105	97
Stiven	−2	52	48	100	98
Wroughton	Scr.	54	47	101	101
Dalton	−12	59	54	113	101
Lean	−8	55	55	110	102
Fry	Scr.	46	57	131	103
Scrymgeour	−12	62	54	116	104
Pearson	−14	58	61	119	105
Jones	−18	67	59	126	108
Moore	−18	59	63	127	109
Hudson	−18	67	61	128	110
Bromby	−10	61	59	120	110

a Cup 1st prize. b 2nd prize. c 3rd prize.

The Ladies Morning Event was two rounds of the Ladies Links for a prize presented by Mr. R. E. Acklom of Nagpur. Rs. 30. The second prize, the entrances fees. Handicaps. There were six entries Miss Fredoux of Bombay coming in first with 46 and 47—nett 93. Miss Plunkett, Poona, coming in with 99, secured second prize.

Scores.—

Miss Fredoux	Scr	46	47	93	93a
Miss Plunkett	−13	57	60	117	99b
Mrs Montgomerie	+4	45	51	96	100
Miss Moore	−8	53	55	108	102
Miss E Plunkett	−13	61	58	119	106
Mrs Jones	−18	66	67	133	115

a 1st prize b 2nd prize

In the afternoon the play was the final for the Royal Western India Golf Club Cup between Mr. Fry, Belgaum, and Mr. Pechey of Bombay. The play was most even all through, and the finish was sensational, Fry failing to halve the last hole by a long putt which struck the back of the hole, and just like the obstinacy of a golf ball instead of being content to lie at the bottom, jumped out and lay on the edge of the hole. Both men drove finely and made some fine approach strokes and brought off some good long putts, and both had their share of all luck when this 1st round was finished Pechey led by 2. During the second round play varied and when the Idgahtee was reached Fry was only one behind. Both players hit the Idgah, and in playing out both got into bad ground. Fry having to use his niblik but worse misfortune overtook Pechey, whose third shot landed his ball in his bank of the Cactus heap, he failed to get it out at once and gave up the hole making matters level.

The next hole Fry won, but at the Pond hole his second shot was too strong and struck the Peepul tree. Pechey failed with his third for the hole, but left his ball stymie for Fry's 4. This gained him the hole so that at the 17th both were equal.

For the last hole Pechey's drive was a good one, but the ball did not find a good lie. Fry hit the tree and lay in the gutter with his next—a good iron shot; he got well away to the hole, and his third was on the grewen. In the meantime Pechey had played his second to the right of the green and his third was laid well for the hole leaving an easy putt. Fry's strokes were now 3 all so that Fry had to putt out to halve it, but he failed. While this event was being finished off, the general meeting was held.

The club's gold medal was won by Mr. Pechey with the lowest average for four rounds during the week 43, and the silver medal was won by the same player for the lowest individual round 41. This prize distribution over, a vote of thanks was given, with cheers for Miss Moores, and three cheers for the Hon. Secretary Mr. G. P. Millett.

Thus ended another Nasik week—one of the best and fullest on records. The weather was all that could be desired, and if the greens had played truer and the handicapping for some a little heavier, no one would have had the least occasion to grumble, but on the latter score it is impossible to please everyone so that there need be no hesitation in congratulating the club, and especially the club's energetic Hon. Secretary on a most successful tournament.

RANGOON OUTRAGE CASE.

TRIAL OF JOHNSON CONTINUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*RANGOON, SEPT. 15.

The case against Johnson is proceeding. Sullivan's examination and cross-examination occupied part of yesterday and to-day. Sergeant Allwright deposed that when in hospital in May he heard Thorpe and Sullivan having an altercation. Sullivan said he was not going to get into trouble for the sake of a few men. Witness asked him what he meant, but Sullivan would not reply. Witness reported the matter to a Colour-Sergeant. Witness never heard till the arrest of the men in June that any woman had been to the barracks and danced there. After Horricks's acquittal witness got orders to make enquiries; he got no orders before that.

Colour-Sergt. Macdonald, examined, said he questioned Sullivan on June 7 but failed to elicit any information, Sullivan denying all knowledge of the outrage. The following day Sullivan told witness that he saw a woman dancing and singing in barracks on April 2. A few days later, after some persuasion, Sullivan gave up the names of Coomber, Johnson, Martin, Thorpe, Coulter, Goff, and Lance-Corporal Rodgers as directly concerned to his knowledge. The same evening Sullivan was taken to Captain Burt and a statement was put in writing, Sullivan signing it. The men named were arrested that day and put in separate cells. Before Horricks's trial witness received no orders to enquire into the affair; but he tried, as a non-commissioned officer, to find out what really had occurred. After Sullivan had made the statement to witness he was assaulted. He never heard men discussing the affair, but witness and other non-commissioned officers discussed it as they desired to get at the truth. Sullivan was the only man who made any statement to witnes; none of the others volunteered any information till after Horricks's trial. Witness did not know or think that a woman had been outraged by soldiers.

EVIDENCE OF AN OFFICER.

Captain Burt, C. Coy, examined, deposed to getting by the aid of Corporal Nurse the names of the men at the scene of the occurrence. They were practically the names of the witnesses summoned, but not examined, for the defence of Horricks. Sullivan was amongst them. Witness did not question them. On June 12 came Sullivan's statements and the men named were put in cells. The following day each man made a statement to Major Morse. When witness was going the round of the cells later on, he spoke to two of the accused and they made further statements to him. On June 23 all accused made statements to the Commissioner of Police. The statement made to Major Wyllie, Cantt. Magte, by private Johnson, the present accused, was here read out admitting connection with the woman. Witness was not present when Johnson commenced his statements before the Cantt. Magte. Counsel for prisoners had told witness that no statements should be made by the accused before the Magistrate. Colour-Sergt. MacDonald's report to him on June 12 was the first official intimation he had that men other than Horricks were concerned. Prior to Horricks's case he made efforts to secure evidence for the defence.—Cross-examined.—He could not say when he first heard of the outrage. He did not remember seeing a paragraph on the subject in the local paper on April 4th which said that twelve soldiers were directly concerned. He saw on 4th April a letter signed Budhist, in one of the local papers, in which the names of dozen witnesses of the brutal outrage were given. He did not know if from April 2 the Police were daily in the barracks making enquiries about the outrage.

EVIDENCE OF THE ADJUTANT.

Lieutenant Pack-Beresford, Adjutant of the Regiment, said that Nurse reported the affair to him on April 2, and an hour later mentioned the name of Goff as one of the soldiers present. Before witness went on leave, three weeks later, he got several names and took down their statements. These statements and Nurse's were conflicting. The tenor of those statements was to exonerate Horricks. On his return to Rangoon, in August, he heard for the first time the story about the woman dancing. No policeman ever asked him for assistance in connection with the case.

Police evidence was then called, and the prosecution closed. Further hearing of the case will be resumed on Monday morning.

* Appeared in our second edition of Saturday morning.

MANDALAY.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

MG KHIN, Mah Mya and Mah Phwa May (Traders in the 5th Division Moulmein) sue Mg Tha Tu, Mg Tha No and Mah Kyi (Traders in 4th Division Moulmein) for Rs. 10,000 damages in the following circumstances:—In November last Mg Tha Tu who is 25 years old through his parents, Mg Tha No and Ma Kyi requested plaintiffs through their sister to give him their daughter Mah Phwa May (3rd plaintiff) in marriage. This was agreed to, with Mah Phwa May's consent, and a day fixed with the 2nd and 3rd defendants for the betrothal ceremony and marriage. The young lady, by Burmese custom, could only act through her parents and 2nd and 3rd defendants also according to custom sent Rs. 60 for providing bedding for the young couple, which was purchased. On the 2nd November last the 2nd and 3rd defendants and lugys went with presents to the bride's house, where they were received in presence of other lugys assembled and the marriage agreement was publicly announced. That night the bridegroom failed to turn up at his bride's house to complete the ceremony. Explanations were demanded, and 2nd and 3rd defendants ultimately stated that 1st defendant had no present intention to commit matrimony. The plaintiff demand Rs. 10,000 from 1st defendant for the indignity to which they were subjected or in case the 2nd and 3rd defendants acted without his authority, then the damages are claimed from them. It seems that another suit to a somewhat similar effect was field Some months ago, and was dismissed on 19th May, the plaintiffs being granted permission to sue again. According to the defendant's shewing they merely agreed with plaintiffs that the young couple should wed and as the young man was silent when persuaded, his parents thought that if the preparations for the marriage were made, he would be induced to marry plaintiff's daughter, for which purpose they sent the Rs. 60. They did their best for plaintiffs but their son said "nothing will induce me to marry," and he is determined to live and die a bachelor. The defendants have filed their reply through their advocate Mr. J Copley Moyle. The advocate for the plaintiffs is Mr C. W. Law. The progress of this case is exciting considerable interest.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A PRINCIPAL SUING HIS AGENT FOR DAMAGES.

THE FABBRICHE UNITE DI BIACHE E COLORI *vs.* JAGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS AND ANOTHER.

THEIR lordship delivered judgment in this matter. This was an appeal by the plaintiffs against a decree of the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey made on the 6th October 1898.

The plaintiffs are an Italian company carrying on business of paint and varnish manufacturers at Genoa. Their claim was for Rs. 9,475-15-4 being the invoice value of goods consigned by them to the defendants from time to time for sale on joint accounts. In first defendant had paid Rs. 3,958-10-9 into court, which was paid to the plaintiffs upon their application. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Justice Strachey passed judgement for the plaintiffs for the amount paid into court, and further ordered the defendants to pay to the plaintiffs their costs of the suit up to and including the 14th January 1898; and that the plaintiffs do pay to the first defendant his costs from that date. From that decree the plaintiffs appealed on the ground that the learned judge was in error in directing that the appellants should pay to the respondent No. 1 his costs of the suit incurred after he had paid into court the sum abovementioned; and wrong in awarding to the appellants no damages in addition to the sum paid into court. It was urged that the learned judge was in error in holding that the proper measure of damages was what it would have cost the appellants to replace in Genoa the goods, the subject matter of the suit, and that as there was no evidence of that, he could not award to the appellants any damages. It was also urged that the learned judge should have held upon the evidence that the goods could have realised in Bombay much more than the defendant realised, and should have awarded to the appellants the sum of Rs. 3,556-10-8 as damages in addition to the monies paid into court.

The Chief Justice in giving the decision of the Appeal Court, said this was a suit which, as it had been argued before their lordships, might be treated as one brought by a principal against his agent for damages arising out of breach of contract. The agreement between the parties provided that, without the plaintiff's consent, the goods were not to be sold below a stated price. They were sold below that price without their consent; and it had to be determined in this suit whether that gave rise to a claim for damages; and if so, what the measure was. The respondent had paid a sum of Rs. 3,958-10-8 into court in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim; and the judge had held that such payment was sufficient to meet the damages established by the evidence; and had in compliance with section 379 of the Code of Civil Procedure, ordered the plaintiffs to pay the subsequent costs. From this the plaintiffs had appealed on the ground that the judge had applied a wrong measure of damages; that properly they were entitled to more than had been awarded; and that the order as to costs was in any event wrong. The goods in question consisted of lead ore; and the learned judge had held that the measures of damages was the difference between the price realised and the cost of production. "The Market price in Bombay," he said, "had nothing to do with it." The respondent sought to support this on the ground first, that there was no available market in Bombay; and secondly even if there had been, the market would not furnish the true guide to the damages recoverable. It would, the Chief Justice thought, help to the correct solution of the question to ascertain what precisely were the obligations that arose out of the legal relationship of the parties. That relationship, as the Chief Justice had already stated, had been treated before them as that of principal and agent; and it was on that footing the Chief Justice proposed to deal with the case. It was then the defendant's duty to act according to the directions given by the plaintiff; and in acting otherwise they become liable to make good to the plaintiffs any loss sustained. A more general statement of the result of the breach of the contract was to be found in section 73 of the Contract Act, under which the plaintiffs would be entitled to receive from the defendants compensation for any loss or damage which naturally arose in the ordinary course of things from the breach. Here, then, they had the most authoritative statement of the law, the words of the Legislature. The principles were stated in the clearest terms, without any ambiguity; and it only remained for their lordships to translate those principles into facts appropriate to the requirements of the case. The first thing that appeared to be clear was that, for their failure, according to the plaintiffs' instructions, the defendants were only liable for the loss sustained. The minimum selling price fixed by the contract could not be taken as the measure of damage; it showed nothing except the scope of the plaintiffs' expectations. What then was the loss? Obviously, as it seemed to the Chief Justice, it was the difference between what in fact was, and what with reasonable diligence and skill, might have been realised by a sale of the goods. It was said that there was no market, and consequently no market price for this particular lead ore. But that did not place the plaintiffs beyond the pale of possible relief; they might by other means show their loss. Thus they were brought to the question whether the measure suggested by Mr. Justice Strachey was the one to be adopted, that is to say the difference between the price realised and the cost of production. The learned Chief Justice could imagine that this was a measure to which, for want of some better, evidence a plaintiff might, under certain circumstances be forced to have recourse; but the plaintiffs in this case did not seem to his lordship to be reduced to such a plight. The evidence in the case convinced his lordship that the defendants, with reasonable diligence and skill, could have got more than they realised. Now, the conclusion the learned Chief Justice came to on the evidence was that these goods could have been sold for at least 9-8 per cwt. had the defendants used reasonable diligence and skill; and his lordship felt confident that this figure was well within the mark. (His lordship discussed the evidence in detail). Holding, therefore, that the goods, or rather the two lots to which the appeal was limited, could have been sold for 9-8 the decree appealed from must be varied by inserting in place of Rs. 3,958-10-9 such increased sum as would, as matter of arithmatic, follow from his lordship's decision as to the proper price. Also the direction of costs must be varied, and the decree will provide for payment of the plaintiffs' costs in the court below by the respondent as well as of the costs of this appeal.

THE NATIVE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE Gaen Utejak Mandli wore its holiday garb and had its gala day on the Parsee New Year's day. The Club premises at Tardeo were made attractive with flags and decorations. Sweet scented flowers perfumed the air, and at night the compound and the premises inside shone brilliantly with hundreds of oil lights. The compound during the day was full of animation, and the hall inside rang with the hearty laughter and cheers of youngsters dressed in their festive attire and the young girls of the Parsee community made a brave show of jewels and ornaments. There was the usual string band to entertain the members of the Club and their young folk with European music, whilst in the hall native instruments and songs and recitations kept the audience in high mirth. After refreshments of tea and cakes and an outing in the compound Mr. Sheriar Aspandiar Eranee got the people to crowd the magnificent hall of the Club to listen to dance and vocal and instrumental music, both European and native, from the large phonograph which he has recently obtained. The phonograph appears to have been prepared specially for Mr. Sheriar under suggestions made by him to Mr. Edison whom he saw during his trip to America on business. This large phonograph made the audience quite lively and a pleasant hour and more was spent in listening to the music as in a concert hall but without the necessity of straining the ears. Some pieces sung by the Oostad Ali Hosseiu of the Club were also reproduced there and then by the phonograph to the astonishment of the assembly.

The chairman, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, thanked Mr. Sheriar for the entertainment on behalf of the Gaen Mandli and stated that it was the intention of Mr. Sheriar to give a phonograph entertainment at one of the theatres for the benefit of the Parsee community and to pay the whole of the receipts for the relief of the Parsee poor. The President expressed a hope that members would liberally subscribe for tickets, and thus, besides honoring Mr. Sheriar, aid a very laudable and charitably object.

After distribution of prizes to the young folk an adjournment was made for dinner. After the usual toasts, wishes for a happy new year and thanks to the Secretary, Mr. C.D. Khumbata, Messrs. S. P. Davar and Fakirjee Dinsha, the assembly began to disperse amidst the strains of "God Save the Queen."

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. LAWRENCE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Lawrence, Commander W.G. Beauchamp, sailed on Saturday at 11 a.m., for Bushire via Karachi, with the following details for the latter port:—1 man 23rd Southern Division R. G. A.; 6 men 1st Wiltshire Regt; 1 man 31st Battery, R. F. Artillery: 4 men 1st West Yorks Regiment; 2 men Suffolk Regt; 13 men 19th Bombay Infantry and 3 men 17th Bombay Infantry. All the above details were embarked from the Government Dockyard, after they were medically examined at Malet Bunder

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 1st SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. T Denny, R.N.R., with English mails of 1st September, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. During the voyage she experienced in the Gulf of Aden, light to moderate easterly wind to Cape Kalf, thence moderate S.-W. and westerly winds to arrival. Heavy rain clouds about 200 miles from Bombay. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Barry

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

THE TRANSIT OF ARMS.

In consequence of complaints that officials have ordered several British subjects to hold themselves in readiness for commando and close their businesses, while they have been prohibited to export cattle, the Commandant-General has issued a circular strictly ordering all military officers to refrain from any act likely to compromise the Government or cause a collision with other Powers. No foreigner whatever not volunteering is to be requisitioned in any way in the undesired event of hostilities.

In the Second Raad notice has been given to ask the Government what steps are contemplated regarding the confiscation of the property of residents taking arms against the State in the event of war.

The Raad has rejected the motion to refer the dynamite question to the decision of the High Court, resolving, by 16 votes to nine, to accept the commission's report, and instructing the Government to act on the same immediately.

The Krugersdorp burghers have telegraphed to the Government that they will refuse to fight unless the dynamite monopoly is cancelled. Irritation is increasing on account of the uncertainty of the situation, and business generally is stagnant.

After Mr. Schreiner's explanation in the Cape Assembly on Aug. 25 regarding the transit of munitions of war for the Orange Free State through Cape Colony, Sir J. Gorden Sprigg, who on rising was received with cheers, denied that a state of war existed in 1881 when he refused to permit the transit of war material. He considered that the passing of the Customs Convention had in no wise altered the obligations of the Government, for the inclusion of arms and ammunition in the Convention only related to their exemption from duty.

Mr. Schreiner dissented from that view. It was, he said, the essence of the Customs Union that each partner should forward goods without interference. He did not believe that the Transvaal Government utilized Cape ports for the importation of ammunition.

Replying to a further question by Sir J. G. Sprigg, Mr. Schreiner expressed his disbelief in the report that any considerable quantity of ammunition had been collected within the colony for the use of the Orange Free State.

The *Cape Times*, in a leading article, animadverts on the action of the Ministry in permitting the transit of munitions of war through the colony, and contrasts the action of the Portuguese in preventing the transit of war material with that of the Ministers of a British colony in allowing it. "If this is not actual treason to the Empire," says the journal, "it is scarcely patriotic, and is deserving of the severest condemnation."

Several persons have been arrested at Lorenzo Marques on suspicion of being emissaries of the Transvaal Government. Considerable excitement prevails, and the view is generally held that the authorities anticipate a raid by the Boers. The troops are held in constant readiness for service.

The returns which were laid on the table of the Cape Legislative Assembly show the munitions of war removed from the colony to the Orange Free State since July 1 to be 1,000 rifles and 1,293,100 cartridges, besides powder, lead, and shot.

Replying to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch, the Transvaal Government has notified the British Agent that it adheres to its latest offer and will make no further concessions.

The policeman who was charged with assaulting a coloured American subject has been fined £15. In the application for contempt of Court against Mr. Matthews and the editor of the *Leader* an order was refused.

Mr. Conyngham Greene on Wednesday handed to the State Secretary Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the Transvaal Government's alternative proposals to the suggestion of a joint commission. The British Agent remained an hour in the Government buildings conferring with Mr. Reitz, the State Attorney and Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Later in the day Mr. Chamberlain's despatch was under the consideration of the Government and the Executive Council.

Our Correspondent understands that the political position is as follows :—Over ten days ago the Transvaal Government, in reply to Mr. Chamberlain's request for a joint commission of inquiry on the franchise law, submitted alternative proposals to the Imperial authorities—namely, to urge upon the Volksraad and people to agree to the following reforms:—A five years' franchise as proposed by Sir Alfred Milner at Bloemfontein, eight new members for the goldfields in the First Raad, and, if desired, the same number in the Second Raad, making, in all, ten Uitlander representatives in a House of 36, and the proportion never to fall below one-fourth; the new electors to have the same rights of voting for the election of the President and Commandant-General as the old electors; the Transvaal Government to receive through the British Agent and to consider any amendments to or simplifications of the new franchise law which the British Government may think it right to suggest, on condition that Great Britain drops the assertion of the suzerainty and agrees to arbitration excluding any foreign element—under such exclusion the Free State is not to be reckoned; the present intervention as regards Law 3 of 1899 not to be regarded as a precedent, and Great Britain in future not to interfere with the internal affairs of the Republic Prior to the sending off of this despatch *pourparlers* were entered into between the representatives of both Governments, and a certain understanding was arrived at as a preliminary step.

The despatch received on Wednesday goes into various points. The alternative proposals are not regarded as a reply to the despach proposing a joint commission. The offer to grant a five years' franchise, &c., is acknowledged as coming into line with Sir Alfred Milner's Bloemfontein programme. On the question of suzerainty the Government here referred to the last despatch on the question, in which the British Government, while reasserting and maintaining its claim, declares that it does not desire to discuss the matter any further with the Government of this Republic. On the question of non-interference in the future, the hope is expressed that there will be no occasion for the same if equal rights are arranged in a satisfactory manner, but, says the despath, Great Britain could not abandon its rights under both the conventions.

Finally, a second conference is suggested, to be held at Cape Town, to arrange for the constitution of a proposed arbitration Court to settle future differences and also to consider and arrange all outstanding matters in dispute.

The Scandinavian Society met at Johannesburg on Tuesday night to consider a proposal authorizing General Joubert and Commandant Viljoen for the establishment of a volunteer corps to support the Transvaal in the event of hostilities. Only two voted in support of the proposal, and it was decided to take no notice of the meeting on the minutes.

The strongest public feeling has been aroused throughout South Africa by Mr. Schreiner's declaration in Parliament over the Orange Free State ammunition question, which goes far towards creating a perilous Ministerial position. It is clear that if more munitions of war, which can only be intended for shooting British soldiers, arrive, and Mr. Schreiner attempts to pass them, he could not remain a Minister of the Crown.

The arrests at Lourenzo Marques comprise the chief of the Barberton and Komatipoort police.

In Afrikander circles here it is stated that despite persistent warlike rumours, there is a good prospect of peace being maintained. It is believed that several strongly-worded communications have been addressed to President Kruger urging on him the desirability of using every effort to bring matters to a peaceful solution.

A deputation representing the Uitlander Council waited upon Mr. Conyngham Greene in Pretoria on Tuesday in order to bring to his notice the great depression of trade in consequence of the crisis. A merchant stated that stock of the average value of £40,000 was daily on sale.

Public opinion in Germany, in so far as it is well informed, has given up the Boers as a hopeless case and regards them as rushing upon their own destruction. The tone of the Press comments on the Transvaal crisis shows plainly that the German newspapers are inspired by no friendly feelings towards the British Empire, but are simply compelled by force of circumstances to tell their quondam Boer friends their candid opinion of their suicidal infatuation. Thus the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, the organ of the omnipotent Dr. von Miquel, bids its readers lay aside all questions of sympathies in order to look facts in the face. It reminds the Boers that the last four years ought to have demonstrated to them the utter hopelessness of looking to any European Power for material or even moral support. At the time of the raid the French and the Russian Press denounced England, but France would not move a step to support Germany in the matter, while South African affairs concern Russia infinitely less than the Fashoda incident, which did not disturb Russian equanimity. Austria-Hungary and Italy are thoroughly friendly to England while Germany has by the secret African agreement virtually declared her absolute neutrality. "We never" says the organ of the Prussian Vice-President, "concealed our sympathy with the Boers in their struggle for independence. For that very reason we consider it to be our duty, and the duty of the Press that is friendly to the Boers, to warn the Transvaal against a policy which must lead to ruin."

The *Cologne Gazette* goes further. It says that by raising the question of the suzerainty the Transvaal is placing itself in the most unfavourable situation imaginable, and in a war which would break out in consequence of such a demand on the part of the Boers the Transvaal would be in a state of complete moral isolation, and no one would move a finger to prevent the destruction of that ill-advised State. It would perhaps be unchivalrous at the present juncture to remind the *Cologne Gazette* that by its former semi-official attitude towards the Boers it may very well have contributed to foster that infatuation which it has since discovered to be so fatal to their most vital interest. It is in any case to be hoped that the important Rhenish organ will in future be more cautious in its judgments in cases where the integrity and security of the British Empire are concerned.—*Times*, Sept. 1.

A Reuter Telegram, dated Pretoria, August 31, says:—President Kruger announced in the Volksraad to-day that he had received a telegram from the Governor of Mozambique informing him that the ammunition detained at Lorenzo Marques would be forwarded immediately.

The whole correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Transvaal Government was subsequently read in open session. President Kruger then asked the Raad to meet in secret session to-night to consider the reply to be made to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch. The President further explained that in the Convention of 1881 the Suzerainty was distinctly affirmed, but that it was not mentioned in the Convention of 1884. He denied that the Transvaal Government had excluded the British residents in the Transvaal from political rights, but declared that they had always registered themselves as British subjects, and had refused at the time Lord Loch visited Pretoria to go on commando service.

Mr. Wolmarans, a member of the Executive, explained that when the Transvaal Government's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a joint commission was ready, the State Attorney had had a private interview with Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent, in consequence of which the reply framed by the Transvaal Government was held back. Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch was no reply to theirs.

Mr. Reitz, State Secretary, added that Mr. Conyngham Greene had sent a telegram, possibly through the High Commissioner, to the Imperial Government in which certain suggestions were made. To this communication Mr. Conyngham Greene had received a reply, which was to the effect that if the Transvaal Government made such proposals as the British Agent had intimated in his telegram they would be considered on their own merits.

SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking to a Liberal Unionist gathering in his grounds at Highbury, Birmingham, on Saturday afternoon (Aug. 26), said he wished he could tell them that the difficulties between her Majesty's Government and the oligarchy in Pretoria were happily settled; but, unfortunately, that was not yet in his power. They had made, perhaps, some little progress in the negotiations, but he could not say that the crisis was passed. President Kruger procrastinated in his replies, and either accompanied his offers with conditions which he knew to be impossible or refused to allow a satisfactory investigation of the nature and character of the reforms he proposed. Mr. Chamberlain claimed that the British Government had been very moderate, very conciliatory, in all they had said and written, and had exhibited a patience unparalleled in the relations between a paramount and subordinate State. The proposals made by Sir A. Milner at Bloemfontein were so moderate as to appear to many to verge upon weakness. This Government could not ask less and would not take less. The issues of peace and war were in the hands of President Kruger and of his advisers. He still had it in his hands, by the acceptance of those moderate and reasonable reforms, to relieve the present difficulty, to secure and confirm the independence of his own State, and to pave the way for a better understanding. The situation was too strained for any indefinite postponement, and he would repeat the warning given by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, and say that if they were forced to make further preparations, and if the delay continued much longer they would not hold themselves bound by what they had already offered, but having taken the matter in hand, would not let it go till they had secured conditions which would once for all establish which was the paramount Power in South Africa. In the event of a rupture he was confident that the Government would have the support of the vast majority of the people of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire.

A Blue Book containing further correspondence relating to the proposed political reforms in the South African Republic is issued. The principal subjects are those dealing with the Transvaal Government's request for arbitration in regard to the varying interpretations of the London Convention. Sir A. Milner, in submitting the proposals of the State Secretary to Mr. Chamberlain, declared the scheme to be absolutely unacceptable on its merits, and advised its rejection. In a long despatch to the High Commissioner Mr. Chamberlain, in making his proposal for a joint inquiry, declared emphatically that in no circumstances whatever would her Majesty's Government admit the intervention of any foreign Power in regard to their interpretation of the Convention, but he added that if the Transvaal Government would agree to the exclusion of any foreign element the Government would be willing to consider how far and by what methods such questions of interpretation could be decided by some judicial authority whose independence, impartiality, and capacity would be beyond suspicion.

COMMANDEERING.

On Aug. 24 the Commandant-General issued the following circular to all commandants and field cornets:—With reference to certain complaints which have been made to the Government that some officials and officers have commandeered British subjects or have warned them to be prepared with horse, saddle, bridle, gun, and ammunition in the event of a commando summons, that some officers have given storekeepers and others notice that their shops and places of business must be closed, and also that British subjects or others are prohibited from exporting, or selling for purposes of exportation, horses, &c., I give strict orders forbidding any such deed which can compromise us and bring us into conflict with any other Power. It must, therefore, be understood that not a single stranger, of whatever nationality, who does not offer or has not voluntarily offered his services, may be called up or commandeered in the event of unwished-for and undesirable disturbances or of war. Guard, therefore, against everything that can harm us or cause disturbances, and see that you do not act in conflict with this circular unless on special instructions from me.—P. J. JOUBERT.

DUTCH SYMPATHY.

Amsterdam, Aug. 25.—A meeting in favour of the Transvaal was held here to-day. The hall was crowded. Speakers of all shades of political and religious opinion unanimously expressed disapproval of the policy adopted by Great Britain towards the Transvaal. The following motion was afterwards adopted:—A meeting of Dutch men and women, convinced that the inhabitants of the Transvaal have right of existence as a sovereign people, that the majority of the British nation does not desire an act of iniquity, and that those in Great Britain who wish for war are ill-informed, pays a warm tribute to the people of the Transvaal for what they have done during the past half-century to guard their independence, and expresses its admiration for the persevering patience with which they have known how to prevent the shedding of blood, in spite of such undeserved attacks. This meeting expresses its deep sympathy with the burghers of the Free State who are ready to lend aid to their brothers in the Transvaal and prays that right and peace may be maintained in South Africa. All the speakers were applauded by an enthusiastic audience.

A Green Book has been issued at Pretoria containing correspondence relating to coloured subjects from Cape Colony. Among the documents is a letter from the High Commissioner, intimating strong disapproval of the treatment of these people in the Courts, and stating his determination to protect British subjects of whatever race. The reply of the Transvaal Government gives a general denial to the complaints of the despatch, accuses the South African League of stirring up enmity, and expresses the hope that his Excellency would see that his style of correspondence was not calculated to ensure a friendly solution and mutual respect.

The *Times* Johannesburg correspondent (Aug. 28) calls attention to the action of the Volksraad in reference to the dynamite monopoly. Although at the beginning of the session it was said that the Progressive majority in the new Volksraad made cancellation certain, the majority in favour of consolidating the monopoly and perpetuating the scandal is now two to one.

The burghers at Nig l (as from other places) have telegraphed to the Government of Pretoria that they will refuse to fight unless the dynamite monopoly is cancelled.

General Joubert, speaking at Johannesburg on Friday, said he and his countrymen wanted peace at any cost save the sacrifice of their independence, which they would fight to the death to preserve. Reports from all parts show that the burghers are everywhere preparing for war. At Carolina they are busy exchanging Martinis for Mausers. A wagon arrived at Uitrecht on Friday from Volksrust, bringing a heavy load of ammunition, including 300 Mausers.

Cape Town, Aug. 28.—Replying to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch, the Transvaal Government has notified the British Agent that it adheres to its latest offer, and will make no further concessions.

The newspapers of Aug. 28 do not comment on Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Highbury. By the Progressives it is regarded with great satisfaction, being thought to offer President Kruger a last opportunity to grant concessions unhampered by restrictions. The Afrikanders consider the tone of the speech warlike, and deprecate this, especially at the present moment.

Mafeking, Aug. 28.—Major Hore who assumed the command of the camp at Ramathlabama on Saturday, has expressed himself as highly pleased with the condition of the men under him, whom he describes as a splendid lot of men, including many old campaigners. Horses, equipment, arms, and stores are all on the spot. Major Hore also speaks highly of the officers. He has received great assistance from Lieutenants Bentinck and Cecil. Every train is bringing additional men.

A STRANGE STORY.

The *St. James's Gazette* published on Monday a story (which may be more or less cock-and-bull) sent it by its Pretoria correspondent by the post to this effect:—Some malicious individual, whether actuated by spite, by wounded "amour propre," or by revenge at having been jerrymandered out of what he considered his legitimate share of the pickings, has communicated (it is supposed anonymously) with the Commandant-General, with the result that that fossilised warrior had forthwith a "surprise inspection" made of the ammunition stored in the forts which engirdle this town. The very startling result, I am informed from an unimpeachable source, is that not one-tenth of the reserve of shell or cartridges is found to be efficient. To say that consternation reigns supreme would be almost understating the present state of affairs, for of course now that the means of prolonging the struggle are non-existent, the only policy the worthies here can adopt is a renewed one of the most magnificently played bluff, until the Stats is once more in possession of the "materiel de la guerre" that it has been cheated out of by a band of thieves to whom patriotism only spells pelf.

He adds:—In May 1898, 25,000,000 Mauser magazine-rifle cartridges were ready for shipment ex-East African Steam-ship Company for Delagoa Bay. Now, mark this, a substantial instalment of the purchase-money had been paid on account of one of the Boer War Office's financial agents in Europe through an arms agent of the Republic, who is now dead. The whole consignment was sold by this enterprising agent to a representative of one of the belligerents in the Spanish-American war, then in its initiatory development. A famine price was exacted, owing to the necessary secret nature of the dubious transaction. Not too many inconvenient questions were asked. I have authority for believing that the negotiations for this and other purchases of war material were carried on in an office in Chancery Lane, temporarily taken during the period of the war by one of the governments concerned, but now closed up. As showing how universal is the system of bribery and peculation that prevails here, it may be added that millions of obsolete cartridges acquired at a fraction of the cost of those sold on the double, have duly passed inspection and are now awaiting the attempt to force them into barrels that are somewhat too small for them. All this, which has only been discovered within the last couple of days &c., before the mail left—Ed. *S. J. G.*), is driving the Administration almost insane with despair. Immense orders have been at once placed in Europe, England as elsewhere—but with the Imperial Government let them be delivered? Nothing more has been heard of the above.

MR. THEODORE SCHREINER'S VIEW.

Mr. Theodore Schreiner, brother of the Cape Premier, has written to the "Cape Times," a letter of some interest. After defending the memory of his father from the stigma of disloyalty to England, he declares an equal abhorrence of war to that avowed by his brother, the Premier, and Mr. Olive Schreiner, and states "from personal knowledge" that "many of the movers at Johnnesburg are steady-going, sober-minded business and profession men—Christian men too—the very last to become revolutionists." He regards the "withholding from these men of the right to exercise political privileges as not a terrible injustice, but, as it seems to him, as constituting the grossest possible infraction of the spirit and intent of the Convention between England and the Transvaal Government. Sir A. Milner's irreducible minimum was a vindication and upholding of the very essence of the Convention, and the assertion of the right of every British subject to the same political rights and privileges which have been and are accorded to the Hollanders and to any other permanent European residents in the land."

Mr. Schreiner further says:—For demanding, under proper safeguards and guarantees, these political rights for her own subjects, England is the champion of civilisation and humanity, and is fighting the battle for the subjects of all other civilised nationalities, and deserves and is receiving their moral support. England's action in putting this question of full political privileges for the new inhabitants, and adequate representation for them in the Volksraad, in the forefront, instead of raising, as she might well have done, the many other subsidiary matters in which the claims that the Convention has not been adhered to, is magnanimous and unselfish, and affords the most convincing proof that she does not wish to make war on the Republic; does not aim at taking away its independence; does not desire to be for ever interfering in its internal affairs; has no longing to filch the Rand goldfield from it. The cause of all the trouble and difficulty, he believes, is "the idle, mischievous, and unrighteous dream" that the Dutch Republics shall eventually swamp the British possession, and the Oldekiur replace the Union Jack throughout South Africa.

THE TRANSIT OF ARMS AGAIN.

Cape Town, Aug. 28.—In the Cape Assembly to-day Sir J. Gordon Sprigg moved the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the removal of large quantities of munitions of war to the Orange Free State. He said that a larger quantity had been removed in the seven weeks from July than in the six months previously. It had been removed at a time of acute crisis, when Mr. Schreiner had written to the papers disapproving of Imperial interference. This action looked like active interference on the part of the Government of this colony. The Customs Convention was not in point. Unfortunately, we were on the brink of war and it rested with the Government of the Transvaal to say whether it should be war or not. He contrasted the action of Portugal, and said that he might surely ask the Ministers of her Majesty to do as much. He asked for an assurance with regard to future action.

Mr. Douglas said that the arms were for possible rebels on the Colonial border to fight against the gracious lady whose portrait looked down on them in that Chamber.

After several members had spoken, Mr. Schreiner read a telegram which he had received unsought from the President of the Orange Free State, who asked him to contradict the malicious, false, and ridiculous reports that the Free State was going to take up arms in an offensive or aggressive manner towards Great Britain or any British territory. They would not take up weapons except in defence of their precious rights or to fulfil their obligation. (Loud cries of "Ah!" from the Opposition.) No means would be left untried hour by hour to preserve peace in South Africa. To take up arms on the existing differences, President Steyn concluded, would be an offence do civilisation. Mr. Schreiner, continuing, asked whether he was to revoke their friendship with the Orange Free State and to neglect their treaty obligations. He could give no assurances except that he would watch closely all removals and inform the imperial authorities of what was going on. His object was to keep the peace in South Africa. If, unhappily, war between white men broke out, he should do his very best to keep his colony aloof from the struggle, in which course alone there would be salvation for the future. "We shall have to live together after the storm has burst."

Mr. Rose-Innes, after other speakers had addressed the House, said that many men who voted for the peace resolutions in 1896 and 1897 would not have done so if they had foreseen 1899. He showed that the Cape Government had no foreign relations with the Orange Free State, whereas the Imperial Government had. The duty of the Premier was to inform the Imperial authorities, leaving them free to act on their own responsibility. Of course, subsequent questions might arise.

Mr. Schreiner replied that that was just what he intended to do.

Sir J. G. Sprigg, replying on the whole debate, said that it would be too late for Mr. Schreiner to do any good by stopping munitions when the storm had burst, but now he might prevent war.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S RELIGION.

According to the *Chronicle's* correspondent at Johannesburg, President Kruger has allowed himself to be interviewed regarding the present crisis. As is his wont, the President adopted the method of reply by reference to Scripture. He considered that the Boer position was best defined by Psalm lxxxiii., and to that portion of Holy Writ he referred the interviewer. The following verses of Psalm lxxxiii. are doubtless those to which President Kruger particularly referred:—

1. Keep not Thou silence, O God: hold not Thy peace, and be not still, O God.

2 For, lo, Thine enemies make a tumult: and they that hate Thee have lifted up the head.

3. They have taken crafty counsel against Thy people, and consulted against Thy hidden ones.

4. They have said, Come and let us cut them off from being a nation; that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance.

5. For they have consulted together with one consent; they are confederate against Thee.

. . . . . .

13. O my God, make them like a wheel; as the stubble before the wind.

14. As the fire burneth a wood, and as the flame setteth the mountains on fire:

15. So persecute them with Thy tempest, and make them affraid with Thy storm.

16. Fill their faces with shame; that they may seek Thy name, O Lord.

17. Let them be confounded and troubled for ever; yea, let them be put to shame, and perish.

What a canting old Pharisee it is!

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

The correspondent of the "Standard" wrote from Constantinople on Aug. 28:—The Russian Embassy has again commenced pressure for the repatriation of the Armenian refugees, requesting that arrangements should be made for the prompt reception of at least 10,000. As I have frequently pointed out, it is extremely doubtful if half this number are really refugees, and the wish of Russia is to get rid of all the Armenians on her territory on the one hand, and on the other to put a disagreeable screw on Turkey. Since the termination of the war Turkey has found herself considerably hampered by the action of Germany and Russia, and is beginning to turn about and seek to escape from the burdensome friendship of the one and the intermittent patronage and bullying of the other. In the case of Germany, there is absolutely no end to the exorbitant demands perpetually being made by German subjects, who seem to consider that the mere visit of the German Emperor, which has not been followed by any other advances or advantages for Turkey, is a sufficient cause to warrant them in monopolising every possible occasion of profiting commercially and financially out of the Ottoman Empire.

The Sultan, who is not easily duped, is beginning to weary of this one-sided friendship, and his growing mistrust and dislike for Germany has not been diminished by the landing of Von der Goltz Pasha to Greece to reorganise the Hellenic Army, as he formerly remodelled and improved that of Turkey. No more sensitive point could have been found than this, and it is not to be wondered at that his Majesty is excessively annoyed. It is even stated that he has personally remonstrated with the Emperor William on the subject, as he would have every right to do. Of late the action of Greece has caused frequent uneasiness to Turkey, one of the centres of intrigues being the Monastery on mount Athos, with minor vexations at Sanus and other Archipelago islands. That the Emperor William should send his most distinguished strategist to assist the Greeks after what has passed in Thessaly and Crete, and what is now going on, can certainly be scarcely considered friendly act. On the other hand the Turkish Ministers have almost definitely rejected the exorbitant and self-confident demand of the German Anatolian Railway for the concession of a line to Bagdad, and this will probably become a trump card with Turkey against Germany. Meanwhile the Turkish Ambassadors assembled here continue to hold meeting and to receive audiences with the Sultan, and it is rumoured that they will shortly return to their various posts furnished with identic instructions which are now being elaborated in the sense of endeavouring to extricate Turkey from the dependent position she is slipping into with Germany and Russia by an understanding of a rational nature with other Powers, notably England.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* writes (Aug. 28):—The visit of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro to the Sultan was not planned recently. As long as three years ago, and without having been invited, he informed the Sultan of his intention of coming to see him, but at the last minute changed his mind, assigning as his reason unforeseen family affairs, or according to another account, his own ill-health. Most likely the real cause was to be found in the somewhat strained relations between Montenegro and Turkey, in consequence of the disturbances at Sandjak and Novi-Bazar, near the Montenegrin frontier. Since then these relations have again become normal, and the Sultan has repeatedly bestowed on the Prince special marks of favour. A few months ago, moreover, the Sultan helped the Prince out of his serious financial difficulties by inducing the Ottoman Bank to grant a loan to Montenegro after its failure to obtain one in England, Italy, Austria, and Russia. Apparently, therefore, the prince is now proceeding to Constantinople to return thanks for the many favours he has received.

If the visit has any other object, it doubtless is to afford Prince Nicholas a favourable opportunity for trying to induce the Sultan to agree to a revision of the southern frontier of Montenegro, which, would, of course, mean a slight addition of territory for the Principality. Success in this direction would be all the more welcome to the ruler of Montenegro as there is great and growing discontent in the country, which, as the people perceive, is far behind all the other small Balken States, because their ruler has never used a long period of peace to advance the civilisation and social condition of his realm.

Prince Nicholas is accompanied by his Consort, Princes Milena, and their second son, Prince Mirko, in order that they may thank the Sultan for the decorations they recently received from him. They will stay at the Emirghian Palace, which a few years ago was presented to the Prince by the Sultani and their visit, will, it is expected, last nine or ten days. The Crown Prince Danilo will act as Regent during his father's absence.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W Vost, I M S, B
Major R R Weir, I M S, B
Capt W K Scharlieb, 5th B Cav
Lieut R G Macpherson, 19th B I
Mr E K Pauw, B Cov
Mr P Harrison, B Cov
Mr F E Bull, B
Mr A J McPherson, B
Capt U W Evans, R E, Madras Sappers and Miners
Capt J F Morton, I M S, 24th M I
Lieut J R Broun, 2nd M I
Lieut E W Keily, 25th M I
Lieut-Col H D Olivier, R E, Bo
Lieut A F C Williams, 1st Bo Lancers
Lieut J H Lloyd, 2nd Bo I
Mr H Page, Bo Cov
Mr P E Percival, Bo Cov
Major-Gen Sir R Westmacott, K C B, D S O, I S C
Col H A Vincent, I S C
Lieut-Col A N Rogers-Harrison, I M S
Capt H S McC Stanuell, Royal Scots Fusiliers
Capt W Young, I M S
Capt St J A D Muter, R A

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col W H White, R E, B, 3 mo, furl
Major H A Ravenshaw, 26th B I, 3 mo
Major J C B Craster, 12th B I, 2 mo
Capt C T W Forth, 30th B I, 3 mo
Mr A Bean, B, furl commuted to furlon M C for 15 mo
Mr J A Bridges, B, 3 mo M C
Mr F T Drew, B, 6 mo M C
Capt H D Daly, 32nd M I, 10 days
Mr W J H Le Fanu, M Cov, 3 days' extraordinary leave
Lieut A K Heyland, 4th Bo Cav, 3 mo
Lieut H C Wooldridge, 9th Bo I, 1 mo
Mr J Monteath, C S I, Bo Cov, 9 days' furl
Capt C M Eales, 2nd P I, 3mo
Lieut-Col C F Massy, I S C, 6 mo
Lieut-Col A H C Dane, I M S, 20 days
Major H K Harley, D S O, 7 days
Capt G Y C Hunter, I M S, 3 mo
Lieut W T C Poole, S C, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col F G Vivian, 38th B I
Vet-Capt F Joslen, B
Lt R C Harbottle, 7th B Cav
Mr E H C Walsh, B Cov
Mr W G Meyston, B
Mr R Douglas, B
Mr R M Williamson, B
Mr J W Davidson, B
Lt-Col G B Stevens, 4th M I
Lt V H Branson, 28th M I
Lt W B Staunton, 29th M I
Mr R H Shipley, M Cov
Mr W J H Le Fanu, M Cov
Lt-Col W G H Henderson, Bo I M S
Lt R C Wilkinson, 7th B I
Mr J Monteath, C S I, Bo Cov
Mr F L Sprott, Bo
Mr J W Fellowes, Bo
Lt F W B Gray, 4th P I
Lt-Col B O'Brien, I M S
Lt-Col H Hamilton, I M S
Major F G Lucas, 2nd Gurkhas
Capt St J A D Muter, R A
Capt D R Green, I M S
Lt J H Paine, R A
Lt G G W Corrie, R A
Lt W B Traill, R E
Lt R Acheson-Gray, R I M

BRITISH EXPANSION IN AFRICA.

Reuter's Agency learns that the chief result of the British expedition under Colonel Martyr northwards from Uganda has been the establishment of an effective occupation as far north as Rejaf. Supposing a line to be drawn from Mombassa to Lake Charlie through Uganda, there remains now but one section, 350 miles in length, which is not effectively occupied by British or Anglo-Egyptian forces. That section lies between Rejaf and Fashoda, and of it nearly 200 miles—120 miles at the Fashoda end and 80 at the Rejaf end—is clear waterway, easy to traverse and patrol, if necessary. The remainder is "sudd," which for a distance of 150 miles completely blocks the river, converting it into a vast swamp. Before the Martyr expedition the most advanced British posts were Fowcira and Fajao on the Nile, about 140 miles north of the Uganda capital. Now between these points and Fashoda the British outpost have been pushed forward a further distance of 180 miles to Rejaf. Beyond Fajao the first post to be established on the Nile—in September last—was Wadelai, 50 miles north of Fajao. At the same time another fort called Lamogi was established between Fowcira and Dufile, commanding the overland route to the Nile. The next fort, which was occupied last January, was established at Affuddo, 50 to 60 miles north of Wadelai. The last fort to be built by the expedition was established early in the year and was called Fort Berkeley. It now forms the most advanced British outpost. Each of these posts is capable of being held against any local force that could possibly be brought against it. Each is surrounded by a solid breastwork with bastions, and is garrisoned by one Sudanese company of the Uganda Rifles, a British officer being in charge of each station. Every fort is supplied with a Maxim and an ample supply of ammunition. At the advance post of Fort Berkeley a steam launch is kept for reconnoitring purposes and for making journeys to the north with a view to reporting on the condition of the sudd. The tribes along the whole of this newly-occupied region are perfectly friendly.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Four American Consuls in China have been, says the Washington correspondent of the "Standard," suspended and ordered home. They are said to be charged with being implicated in the filibustering expeditions sent for the relief of the Filipinos. The State Department officials are endeavouring to keep the matter secret, and decline either to confirm or deny the report, further than to admit that several Consuls have been suspended on grave charges. The secret leaked out through personal letters recently received from China.

The "Central News" sent the following from Washington on Aug. 18:—Mr. Bedloe, the American Consul at Canton, has been suspended and ordered home to answer a charge of aiding the Filipinos in in their resistance to the United States troops. It is alleged that Mr. Bedloe granted a register to the steamer "Abby," knowing that she was carrying arms to the rebels. There are other charges against him.

On President M'Kinley, in addressing a meeting of 12,000 persons at Ocean Grove said:—There has been some doubt in some quarters respecting the policy of the Government in the Philippines. I see no harm in stating it in this presence. Peace is first, and then with charity for all, to establish a Government of law and order, protecting life, property, and occupation for the well-being of the people who will participate in it under the Stars and Stripes. After tumultuous applause, the President went on:—I have said more than I intended. Wherever the flag is raised it will stand, not for despotism and oppression, but for liberty of opportunity and humanity, and what that flag has done for us we want it to do for all people and all lands which by the fortune of war, have come within its jurisdiction. The flag does not mean one thing in the United States and another in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna telegraphed on Aug. 25:—The *Politische Correspondenz*, whose connection with the Austrian Foreign Office is well known is responsible for a piece of news on which I venture to make no comment. It may be one of three things—an accurate statement of facts, a *ballon d' essai*, or a pinprick. It is that there is a growing desire among the European inhabitants of the Philippines that the United States should exchange those islands for the British West Indian possessions. According to the same authority, a petition to the English Government to this effect bearing numerous signatures, including those of American citizens, is now on the way from Manila to London.

According to the *Politische Correspondenz* and English naval officer of high rank has expressed the conviction that with their present method of conducting military operations in the Philippines the Americans will have as little success as the Spaniards had. It goes on to say that the idea of ceding the Archipelago to England for a consideration meets with much approval from the Americans in Manila, and that a deputation of American merchants has gone to Washington with the object of promoting this scheme.

At Pittsburgh, on Aug. 28:—President M'Kinley addressed the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment, which has arrived here from Manila. He spoke in the warmest terms of the bravery of the Regulars and Volunteers whose terms had expired, but who remained battling until others arrived. "They themselves," he continued, "may not fully appreciate, and the country may not, the heroism of their conduct and its important support of the Government. I do, and I am here to express it. Without them, then and there, we would have been practically helpless on land. The world will never know the restraint of our soldiers and their self-control under most exasperating conditions. The insurgents struck the first blow. They reciprocated our kindness with cruelty; our mercy with Mausers. The flag of truce was invoked only to be dishonoured. Our soldiers were shot when ministering to the wounded Filipinos. Our mercy was interpreted as weakness, our forbearance as cowardice. They assailed our sovereignty, and there will be no useless parley until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established. The Philippines are ours as much as Louisiana by purchase, or Texes or Alaska."

The Rev. Mr. M'Queen, who has just returned from the Philippines from San Francisco, is the first person who has come from Manila in a long time with a story favourable to General Otis. He states that General Lawton, because of his incompetency, hampered General Otis greatly. General Otis, believing General Lawton to be protege of the President did not like to remove him from the command of the Flying Column, suffering defeat rather than giving him offence.

THE FAR EAST.

Our Peking Correspondent telegraphed from Shanghai on Wednesday:—Russian ascendency in Korea, which was secured by M. Waeber after the assassination of the Queen and the flight of the King to take refuge in the Russian Legation, has been supplanted by that of the Japanese. The overreaching harshness of M. Speyer and M. Alexeieff, which threw the finances into a state of chaos, and the weakness of M. Matunine in permitting without protest the execution last October by the Korean Government on a false charge of Kim Hong Niam, who was for years the Russian interpreter and the chief instrument of Russian activity, have produced this change, transferring the balance of influence to the Japanese, who are working vigilantly and meeting every move of Russia's by a counter-move. They encourage every attempt at reform, while the Russian policy is to deck reform. The Japanese have gained an ascendency from which they will not be easily displaced. The infiltration of Japanese is constant, and the multiplying of their interests is going on with enormous rapidity in every direction. For example, at Mokpo, when it was opened as a port in October, 1897, there was not one Japanese, but now there are 1,200, and they have their own municipality.

As in China, the only clear source of revenue is the Maritime Customs. There was general approval of the extension for five years of Mr. McLeavy Brown's tenure as Chief Commissioner, but unfortunately he has not been restored to the position of financial control from which he was ousted by M. Alexeieff. In native hands there is much financial disorganisation; nevertheless the Customs will pay the final instalment of the Japanese loan in December.

The American gold-mining concession is being worked by a large number of Americans, and is remarkably successful, as are also the German gold-mines, but on the similar British concession which was obtained in September, 1898, no work has been yet begun.

The French are inactive. The Minister who supported M. Speyer and M. Alexeieff has been retained, although others were recalled, and he is naturally hampered by the odium thereby incurred—another instance where subservience to Russian policy has weakened the French position in the Far East.

A commercial treaty between China and Korea, modelled on the British one of 1883, has been completed and awaits signature. When it is ratified 5,000 Chinese who have been under the protection of the British Legation since the beginning of the China-Japan war will return to Chinese jurisdiction.

The unreasonable concessions of three whaling stations on the coast, each 15 miles long excluding sinuosities, which were applied for by the Russian Count Keyserling, have been adjusted, the concessions as finally accepted being three sites of 700ft. by 350ft. for whaling purposes only on a lease of 12 years under the supervision of the Maritime

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplde. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	31	8	34	52	39	30	34	55
Saturday, Sept. 16th	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday, Sept. 17th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	8	34	52	39	30	34	55
Total fall to Sept. 17th, 1898.	79	94	75	93	78	33	70	79
Total fall to Sept. 17th, 1897.	79	39	76	49	73	90	71	08

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	95	85
15th September, 1899	0	0
Total	95	85

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	28	83
Friday, 15th September, 1899	0	0
Total	28	83
Total up to 15th September, 1898	63	49
Total up to 15th September, 1897	57	39

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Hide per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·648	E	2	104·8	81·1	51	...	5·49	—11·03
Sirsa	29·674	SW	2	105·8	83·4	35	...	2·21	—9·74
Delhi	29·671	WSW	2	97·2	76·3	53	...	11·16	—13·23
Agra	29·671	SW	5	95·0	80·4	68	...	21·23	—2·86
Cawnpore	29·722	Calm	1	88·8	75·1	87	...	43·34	...
Allahabad	29·714	NNW	6	87·1	77·3	57	0·03	38·32	+6·15
Jhansi	29·714	S	2	91·7	76·1	79	...	25·28	—3·52
Jacobabad	29·661	SE	5	109·3	76·6	76	...	0·00	—2·73
Karachi	29·762	WSW	14	88·9	77·2	77	...	0·00	—5·95
Joypore	29·737	WSW	3	132·2	77·1	39	...	10·76	—14·13
Ajmere	29·748	W	10	99·3	80·3	60	...	8·44	—10·45
Deesa	29·810	WSW	14	100·1	75·5	63	...	1·15	—23·02
Ahmedabad	29·822	NW	3	98·2	76·6	66	...	4·76	...
Bhuj	29·794	W	20	94·3	77·9	77	...	0·85	—12·15
Jamnagar	29·825	SW	19	90·5	74·7	61	...	0·36	...
Rajkot	29·838	W	11	96·9	70·8	67	...	7·35	—18·06
Bhawnagar	29·843	WNW	12	93·6	74·8	72	...	5·68	...
Veraval	29·839	WNW	7	86·1	76·8	88	...	4·94	...
Neemuch	29·783	WSW	14	97·0	73·0	86	0·32	10·95	—17·91
Indore	29·793	NW	8	90·2	71·1	82	...	15·05	—13·79
Saugor	29·760	WSW	4	83·3	72·1	82	...	22·52	—18·93
Jubulpore	29·725	W	1	89·9	71·0	86	..	35·88	—18·11
Hoshangabad	29·702	SW	2	89·7	73·2	85	0·18	21·97	—26·56
Khandwa	29·788	WNW	10	93·7	76·6	66	...	8·07	—18·97
Raipur	29·719	SSW	7	88·3	74·6	79	0·01	24·61	—19·21
Nagpur	29·745	Calm.	4	84·2	76·1	74	...	12·32	—27·26
Amrsoti	29·778	SSW	6	94·2	73·3	76	..	12·37	—15·70
Akola	29·802	W	12	98·2	74·7	61	...	9·44	—18·75
Surat	29·847	W	0	92·6	75·5	67	...	18·47	—22·83
Malegaon	29·810	W	11	95·0	72·1	70	...	7·06	—10·19
Bombay	29·872	ENE	7	87·3	78·0	87	...	32·90	—3·45
Poona	29·870	W	14	87·5	67·4	77	..	9·74	—7·18
Ahmednagar	29 819	NW	8	87·4	67·4	70	...	9·13	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW		92·2	68·7	71	..	10·18	...
Sholapur	29·858	NW	11	90·7	73·0	76	..	10·14	—17·17
Ratnagiri	29·853	WNW	3	85·4	76·4	91	0·03	55·74	—44·44
Belgaum	29·855	W	15	78·3	67·8	88	0·02	21·03	—11·09
Goa	29·880	NW	6	81·0	75·4	95	...	47·36	...
Karwar	29·875	NE	1	82·2	75·5	86	...	57·25	—31·41
Mangalore	29·875	Calm.	1	83·3	74·4	90	0·58	65·48	—36·05
Calicut	29·862	NW	3	84·7	75·5	88	0·04	61·63	—20·44
Cochin	29·876	Calm	...	86·5	76·6	86	0·04	44·97	—21·04
Bangalore	29·838	W	7	78·2	67·8	80	...	10·12	—6·25
Seoanderabad	29·793	WSW	8	86·6	71·0	82	...	13·37	—10·06
Masulipatam	29·771	W	4	91·5	77·1	89	...	16·89	—4·25
Bellary	29·814	WNW	10	88·2	75·2	56	...	8·93	+0·50
Cuddapah	29·818	W	14	97·0	76·9	83	0·01	7·11	—9·39
Madras	29·804	S	4	96·5	77·5	85	0·07	8·49	—4·71
Coimbatore	29·864	WSW	3	89·9	72·1	82	...	2·05	—2·52
Trichinopoly	29·825	WNW	6	92·5	79·3	71	...	3·59	—3·83
Negapatam	29·825	W	6	92·0	79·9	79	...	4·47	—3·32
Colombo	29·902	SW	8	88·5	7 9	79	...	12·36	—7·89
Aden	29·794	W	7	96·8	84·2	73	...	0 02	—0·40

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·00 (34·09); G. T. H., 0·00 (35·26); St. G. H., 0·00 (33·56); C. P., 0·00 (32·90.)

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Allahabad, the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess of the normal in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, and at Nagpur, Indore, Rajkot and Deesa, and the minimum 7° to 8° at Sirsa and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy at Allahabad, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Veraval, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Negapatam and Colombo.

The rainfall has been scanty and local in character, the largest amount registered being 0·58 cents at Mangalore, Neemuch had 0·32 cents, Hoshangabad 0·18, Madras 0·07, Ratnagiri 0·03, Calicut and Cochin each 0·04, Allahabad 0·03, Belgaum 0·02, , and Raipur and Cuddapah 0·01 cent each.

There is no monsoon either on the West or Malabar Coast, and the weather conditions being weak and unfavourable, local scattered showers are only likely on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency, and at or about Jubulpore. Pressure is abnormally high in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Khandesh, Berar and at and about Indore, Khandwa, Malegaon, Bombay and Sholapur, where no rain is likely.

The Mail Steamer "Clyde" which left Aden on the 10th reports having experienced up to Longitude 58° E., moderate to-light easterly and south-easterly winds and slight southerly swell; thence to Longitude 68° E., moderate to light monsoon, cloudy weather and a moderate south-west swell; thence to arrival in port this morning, light winds from west-north-west cloudy weather and passing rain squalls.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Saturday. Pressure has risen briskly in area covered by the depression yesterday and has been steady or has risen slightly over the remainder of the country The shallow storm has advanced eastwards and is central. Near Gaya it has given rain to Bengal and to the eastern districts of the North Western Provinces, moderate to heavy showers being reported from Assam, North Bengal and North Bihar. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, and a few light showers in Upper Burma, the West Coast districts, central parts of country, and Madras, Dhubri, Silchar, and Dinajpur have received from two to four inches, Vizagapatam one and a half inches, Mangalore half inch. The temperature is rising rapidly in Punjab, North-West and Central Provinces, and Berar, falling at Chota Nagpur and Bihar. Mean temperature in defect at Assam, Bihar, Madras-Coast, and in large excess at Rajputana, Punjab and Berar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th September, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·835
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	80·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	83·3
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·2
General Directions of wind" ..... WNW, SSE. NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours" ..... miles	176
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during the month	2·14
" year	34·35
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 16th Sept. ...	0·00

"From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—September 16.

10 p.m.	81·1

SUNDAY.—September 17.

7 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	89·1
2 p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	83·3

HIGH COURT.—September 18.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyabjee.)

To Speak to the Minutes of the Order.

255-93—Little and Co, Crawford B and Co and Muljee and R—Sela Mahomed Jafferbhoy and others vs Lady Janbai and others—Dikshit and D, C L and O, R and B, M and R and P R and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

712-93—Ardeshir H and D—Nathoobhoy Maneckchand vs Ramjee Bhugwan and others—Chitnis M and M.

238-93—Pestonjee R & Byramjee Hormasjee Shroff vs Hirabai and another Edgelow G and W K J Mantri.

9-99—Inperson Shaheodin bin Badulla vs Sulleman Madaree and another—Sorabjee and J.

561-98—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaz and another vs Dharamsey Nowrojee and others—Manshuklal D and J

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioners Report.

664-94—Little and Co—Vinayek Ramchandra Luxmonjee and another vs Goorroonath Bhawa Bapoo Bawa.

Long Causes.

203-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pragjee Bhimjee and others vs Valabdas Sewjee and others—Muljee R T D and Co.

416-95—Thakurdas D and Co—Hajee Saboo Sudick and another vs Sarabai widow and others—Hiralal M and M.

189-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Framjee Fallonjee and others v. P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

658-95—Crawford B and Co—Morarjee Cullianjee and others vs Hiravahu Treecumdas and others—Mansukhlal D and J.

557-98—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Dhanibai and others—Thakurdas D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

At 12 noon.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

281-98—Nanu and H—The Manmar M Co Ld vs the Pinkar M Co Ld—D and D and Hiralal M and M.

139-99—Smetham B and N—Magdalina and others vs John Deming Qunny.

10-99—Hiralal M and M—Ibrahim Hajee Valli and others vs Hajee Isackchand—Khunderao and S.

676-98—In person a pauper—Mahadoo Yenkoojee vs Nowla Jugga and another—M N Sakhatwalla.

154-97—Dikshit and D—Ibrahimbhoy Ladhabhoy Chatoo vs Meherally Muraj and others—Ardesheer H and D.

168-97—Wadia and G—Motichand Tallachand vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

328-98—Matubhai J and M—Jalkisondas Gungadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

119-99—R P Bharucha—Girdhardas Ganshaurdas vs Chabildas Ramdas—Magonlal and Co.

263-99—Payne G S and Co—Yeshodabai and others vs Padomsi Govind—Mansukhlal D and Co.

251-99—In person—Maganlal Casidas vs Mangaldas Hiralal—Edgelow G. and W.

696-98—Captain and V—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein vs Har Ramchandra Bhatwadkar.

571-93—Wadia and G—Mohoji Ludha vs Jethabhoy Promji—Bhaishanker and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Consent Decree.

553-99—Dikshit and D—Purmanand Raja vs Ratansi Bhimjee—In person.

To speak to the Minutes of order.

15-95—Hiralal M and M—Fazludin Haji Ahmedin and others vs Balmukand Goramal and others—Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

530-98—Payne G and S and Co—Purshotum Pranjeewandas vs Luxmibai and another—Little and Co, and Craigie L and O. Part heard.

149-99—Craigie L and O—Dayaljee Mowjee Kallianjee vs Luxmibai and another—Payne G and Co, and Little and Co. Part heard.

256-99—Mansukhlal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augustus Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

442-98—Wadia and G—Parshotum Shivji vs Khatoo Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K, not to be called on.

453-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatoo Dedhar vs Purshotam Shivjee—Wadia and G, not to be called on.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fuckroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Muja Hajee Khan Doctor vs Mahomed Hossein bin Majee Abdul Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G and S, not to be called on.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayeka and others vs Luxmoo Govind—King and Co, not to be called on.

445-98—Little and Co—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs N E Macleod and another—Dikshit and D, not to be called on.

108-99—Framjee and D—Depala Premjee Jairam vs Hensraj Parmanand—Thakurdas D C and H, not to be called on.

330-99—Payne G S and Co—Wallibai vs Ramobai—The Kurdol D C and H not to be called on.

437-97—Craigie L and O—Vullubdas Modlidur vs Chandulas Icharam—Matubhai J and M.

426-97—Payne G and S—Eyab Hajee Moosa vs The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld—Little and Co.

645-97—Hiralal M and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanjee Morarjee and another—Muljee and R.

73-99—Sorabji and J, for a pauper—Aboo Ibram vs Ragunath Nagar and others—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

458-97—Craigie, L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J. Part heard

249-98—R P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H

602-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shivjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M. and M

711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Dikshit and D and Khanderao and S

297-97—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Rikabhoy Abdulally—Tyabjee D and Co

528-96—Edgelow G and W—Manockchand Kapurchand vs Baldeodas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K

616-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W

For Consent Decree.

401-99—Framjee and D—Abdul Russul Cassam and another vs Hossein Soomar and others—Thakurdas D C and H

521-98—Little and Co,—Yemna bai and others vs Joosabhoosein and another,—Payne G S and Co.

290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee vs The Southern India Spg. and Weaving Co Ld and others—Maneshuklal R and J.

370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mohomed Haji Abdulla and another vs Rahabai and others—Payne G and S.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

It is a peculiar thing that the use of Tea and Coffee has not been replaced, more than is the case, by the use of Van Houten's Cocoa.

The reason for that is to be sought in the force of habit. But habits should be broken through, and Van Houten's Cocoa taken, now that it has been proved to be a much healthier and more delicious drink than Tea and Coffee, while at the same time so nourishing and easily digested.

For the Nerves, also, Van Houten's Cocoa is so much better; because, although it is equally refreshing, it has not the pernicious after-effects upon the nerves, such as follow after using Tea or Coffee.

It is not an expensive habit to use Van Houten's Cocoa; indeed, after actual trial of various brands, and even loose cocoa, many persons have discovered that Van Houten's Cocoa is not only the best and most delicious, but it is also the most economical.

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Pure Jams.
Assorted kinds in 1 lb. Flat Tins.
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These grand old Scotch Whiskies are shipped only by Richard Mathews and Company, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "Carlton." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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Messrs. R. Mathews & Company. Carlton Club, Dec. 20, 1875.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has greatly increased since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being most excellent. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Member

Yours obediently,
W. Griffin Sutton, Secretary.

Caution.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "Carlton" Whiskies, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to Carefully Examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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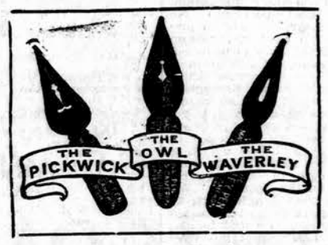

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"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
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"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
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They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

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THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.
THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

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Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions. It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

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SOUND TEETH,
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Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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ATKINSON'S
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THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
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Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
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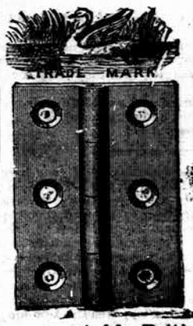

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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Total Assets as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1898	„ 10,376,924
Total Claims Paid.....	„ 36,076,476

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy-holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1898, another LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. per cent. per Annum was again declared on sums assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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AT MODERATE RATES.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 8 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last light years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"It is nearly 80 years ago" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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ORIGINAL
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None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

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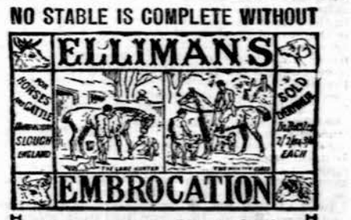

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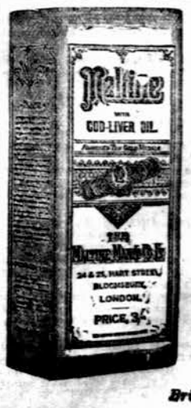

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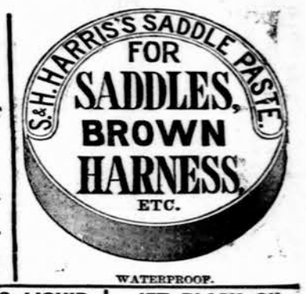

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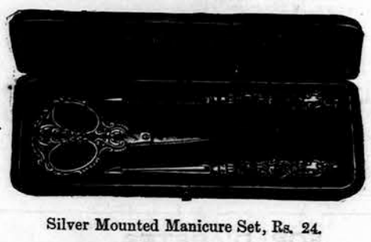

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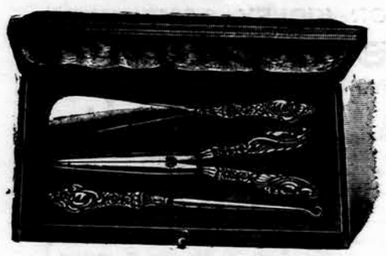

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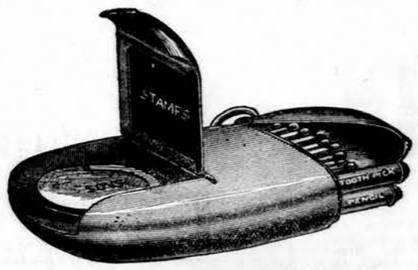

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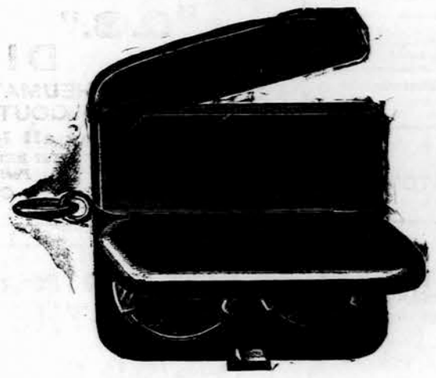

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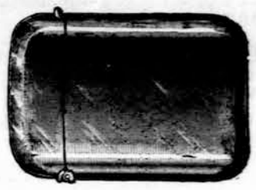

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